ನಮೂನೆ - 9

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ...ಧಾರವಾಡ..... ಇವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮಕ್ಕೆ

ಅಪೀಲು ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಎ.57:89

ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1989

ಅಪೀಲುದಾರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ

ಶ್ರೀ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ತಂದಿ ದನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ,
ನಾ:ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ, ತಾ:ನವಲಗುಂದ

ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಎದುರುವಾದಿಗಳು

1) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ; ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಧಾರವಾಡ
2) ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ತಂದಿ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ,
ನಾ:ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ, ತಾ:ನವಲಗುಂದ.

ವಿಷಯ : .....ನವಲಗುಂದ ಭೂ.....ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ ಟಿವಿನಸಿ:ಟಿಆರ್.ಜಿಸಿಆರ್:398... ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು..26-4-1989.....ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಅಪೀಲು

ನೋಟೀಸು

ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡುವುದೇನಂದರೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಪೀಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ .....ಧಾರವಾಡ..... ಇವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-11-1989 ರಂದು ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ ಘಂಟೆ 10-30 ಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಸ್ವತಃ ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರಬೇಕು. ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಅಪೀಲು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಏಕಪಕ್ಷೀಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು. ಅಪೀಲು ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಈ ದಿನ 1989.... ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ..ನವೆಂಬರ್..... ತಿಂಗಳು .....ನೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನನ್ನ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮುದ್ರೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಧಾರವಾಡ

ಶಿರಸ್ತೇದಾರ,
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಅಪೀಲು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ಧಾರವಾಡ

WD 130—Gbrm—3.0 pads of 100 sbts. each—Jan. 1989

28

L.R.A.No.: 57 of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITY, DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant : Shri. Fakirappa s/o.Channabasappa Angadi, Age:About 52years, Occupation: Agriculturist, Resident of Post: Bhadrapur, Taluk:Navalgund, and also the Resident of Mulagund-naka-Gadag.

V/s.

Respondents:: 1. The State of Karnataka, represented by Deputy Commissioner, Dharwad.

2. Ishwarappa s/o.Veerappa Bulla, Age:About 60years, Occupation: Agriculturist, Resident of Post:Bhadrapur, Taluk:Navalgund, District:Dharwad.

APPEAL UNDER SECTION 118(1A) OF KARNATAKA LAND REFORMS ACT, 1986.

HEREIN, the appellant above named being aggrieved by the Order dated 26-4-1989, in TNC.TR.SR.No.398, Navalgund, Land Tribunal, begs to prefer this appeal from the same.

-: F A C T S :-

The appellant above named is M.Sc.Agriculture, and he is a foreign returned. The appellant is a big land-lord. The family of the appellant was holding large extent of agricultural lands. The family of the appellant was well known in Gadag taluka. The deceased-father of the appellant was a big landlord and a leading social worker.

..... 2/-.

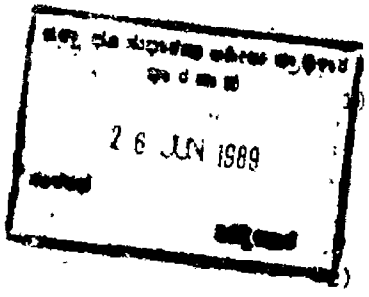
The father of the respondent No 2 was working as the manager of the appellants' family. He was lookingafter the agri--cultural establishments. After his death his son, the respondent No 2 continued to work as the manager under the appellant. The appellant was holding lands about 416 -Acres. The respondent No 2 was looking after the estate of the appellant as the manager. The respondent No 2 use to do all acts, such as paying land revenue, and levy, sowing the lands, harvesting marketing the agricultural produce and all other incidental acts. The respondent No 2 ever since from the time of his father is residing in the house of the appellant. The respondent No 2 was permitted to occupy the house at Bhadrapur as the manager to lookafter the agricultural establishments. The father of the respondent was a very confidential person working under the deceased-father of the appellant. He knew allthe family affairs. As the appellant was studying in America for some time and the deceased-father was spend--ing most of his time in public activities, such as President of Gadag Muncipality, the father of the respondent No 2 use to look-after the family affairs including the agricul--tural establishments. The appellant being born in noble and affluent family has developed good humanly qualities. The respondent No 2 being the son of the confidential person of the family, the appellant had reposed confidence in the integrity of the respondent. No 2

After the Karnataka Land Reforms Act comming into force the appellant has to file declaration Under Section 66 regarding his holdings. Admittedly the appellant was holding surplus lands. As stated above the appellant was holding As. Gs. 416-08 of "D" Class lands. The appellant in his Form No.11 has showed all the lands held by him including the suit lands. It is the respondent No 2 who secured all the necessary information forfiling said decleration. The appellant prepared Form No.11

..... 3/-.

with the help of the respondent No.2 who then was working as the manager. In Form No.11, except R.S.No.49, measu-ring 31-Acres 35-Gunthas and R.S.No.46, measuring 22-Acres 5-Gunthas, of Bhadrapur village, Navalagund taluka, the appellant has shown all other lands including the suit lands as surplus lands. The above mentioned two lands, the appellant desired to retain. All these things have been done in the presence of and with the knowledge of the respondent No.2. It appears that while preparing Form No.11, the respondent No.2 nurturred the wicked idea of illegally grabbing the property. He knew thatthese lands would go to the Government. Under the circumstances behind the back of the appellant, the respondent No.2 has filed Form No.7, falsely claiming to be the tenant of the suit lands.

Inspite of strong opposition by the appellant the Land Tribunal Navalgund, conferred occupancy rights by the Order dated 26-4-1989. The appeal is directed against the said Order. The appellant is pursuing this matter not that he is going to get the lands but on the principle that the surplus lands should go to the state and not to a person who intends to grab the property fraudulantly.



-: Grounds of Appeal :-

The Order passed by the Land Tribunal conferring occupancy rights is not maintainable in law and on facts.

The impugned Order is contrary to law and facts of the case.

.....2/-

3) The Land Tribunal, has not considered the fact that the respondent No.2 was looking after the agricultural establishment of the appellant, as the paid manager. Such person cannot claim to be a tenant.

4) The Land Tribunal, has not considered the facts of the case fairly and properly. The approach of the Land Tribunal is highly unjust.

5) The Land Tribunal, should have properly considered as to why the appellant is opposing. It should have been seen that the appellant had already filed Form No.11, declaringthese lands as surplus lands.

6) To claim occupancy rights the applicant must show that he was a lawful tenant as in possession, on 1-3-1974 and immediately prior thereto. In this case it should have been seen that absolutely there is nothing. Except the oral say of the respondent No.2 and that of his henchmen there is no other material to show that he was a tenant.

7) The respondent has not produced any lease-deed or any rent receipt. His name never finds place in the Record of Rights, of the lands. He has produced some land revenue receipts. Production of land revenue receipts does not prove possession of the lands as lawful tenant. Admittedly the respondent No.2 was the manager under the appellant to look after the agricul-tural establishment. Payment of the land revenue, etc, on behalf of the appellant was his duty. The respondent has misused his position as the manager and it appears that illegally he has retained possession of some of the receipts. Under these circumstances,

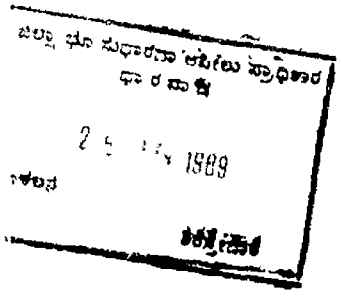
..... 5/-.

he cannot claim to be a lawful tenant.

3) The Land Tribunal,has not raised any points for consideration. The Order in question is not a speaking order. The Land Tribunal,has made an one sided approach. The Land Tribunal,has not at all considered the case of the appellant. The Land Tribunal,has simply rejected the contention of the appellant without assigning any reason.

9) The appellant was not given proper opportunity to submit his written objections and to adduce oral and documentary evidence. Even as it is the claim of the respondent No 2 should have been rejected. The learned Chairman of the Land Tribunal,has rightly expressed his judicial view on the Issue question. The other members ignoring the Legal position by brute majority conferred occupancy rights & bypassing the correct conclusion of the Chairman.

10) At the time of pronouncing the Judgement on 26-4-1989,neither the appellant nor his advocate was present. The Order has not been communicated to the appellant, on or about 19-5-1989. On comming to know about the Order having been passed the appellant applied for the certified copy and the same is made available on 26-5-1989. Appellant came to know about the Order,when the news was spread by the respondent No.2. Hence, the appeal is in time.



..... 6/-.

11) The requisite of Court Fee of Rs. 50-00Ps. is paid herewith.

12) Proper presumptions of Law & and facts are not drawn. The impugned order is illegal on the face of it.

For these and among other grounds to be urged at the time of hearing, it is prayed that the impugned Order passed by the Land Tribunal may kindly be set aside and Form No.7 filed by the Respondent No 2 & may please be rejected, in the interest of justice.

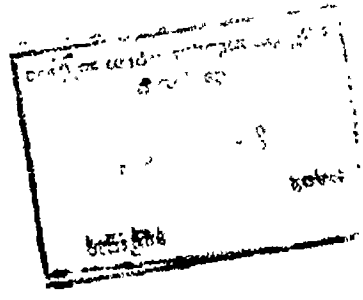
Dharwad.

Date : 26-06-1989.

Sd/-
dvocate for the Appellant.
K. B. Navalgimath.)

True Copy

(B.S. Morakeri)
Adv



L.R.A.NO. 5/ of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITY,

DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant (Applicant) : Shri.Fakireppa s/o. Channabasappa Angadi, of Post:Bhadrapur,Taluk: Navalgund,and also the resident of Mulagund-naka,Gadag,District:Dharwad.

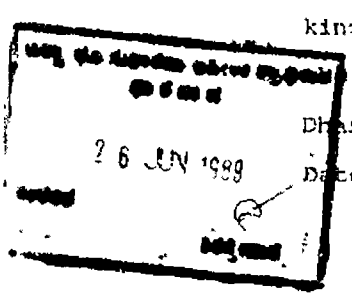
V/s.

Respondents: (Opponents) 1. The State of Karnataka,represented by The Deputy Commissioner,Dharwad, and another.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 119 OF THE KARNATAKA LAND Reforms & ~~Reforms~~ ACT, 64/Rule 5(5) of KL Appellate Autho Rules. &

HEREIN,the appellant-applicant above named begs to apply as under :-

For the reasons sworn to in the accompanying affidavit,it is prayed that the operation and the execution of the Order No.TNC.TR.SR.398,dated 26-4-1989,passed by the Land Tribunal,Navalgund, may kindly be stayed pending disposal of the above case,in interest of justice.



Dharwad.

Date : 26-05-1989.

Sd/
Advocate for Appellant-applicant.
(K. B. Navalgimath.)

True Copy

L.R.A.NO. 5 of 1989.

BEFORE THE DISTRICT LAND REFORMS APPELLATE AUTHORITY, DHARWAD. AT : DHARWAD.

Appellant : Shri. Fakirappa s/o. Channabasappa Angadi, of Post:Bhadrapur,Taluk: Navalgund,and also the resident of Mulagund-naka,Gadag,District:Dharwad.

V/s.

Respondents: 1. The State of Karnataka,represented by the Deputy Commissioner,Dharwad, and another.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Fakirappa s/o. Channabasappa Angadi, Age :52 years,Occupation: Agriculture,Resident of Mulagund naka,Gadag,District : Dharwad,do hereby state on solemn affirmation as under :-

1) That I am the appellant in the above case. I know the facts of the case. I am competent to swear to the contents of this my affidavit.

2) I state that I am the owner in actual possession of the suit lands. The lands in question are not tenanted lands. Respondent No.2, has never cultivated the lands in question as tenant. I have a big agricultural establishment. The Respondent No.2 was working under me as the manager. By misusing his position he has filed Form No.7 setting up false claim.

..... 2/-.

3) I state that the Order passed by the Land Tribunal is illegal and not maintaineble. The name of Respondent No.2 never finds place in Record of rights of the suit lands. Now,by virtue of this illegal order,he is trying to get his name entered. If it is not stopped he will created complications.

Hence,this affidavit.

Dharwad.
Date : 26-06-1989.

sd/-
Deponent.

In this,I,the above named deponent do swear in the name of God that what have been stated in the above paras of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge,belief and information. In token whereof I have signed to this my affidavit.

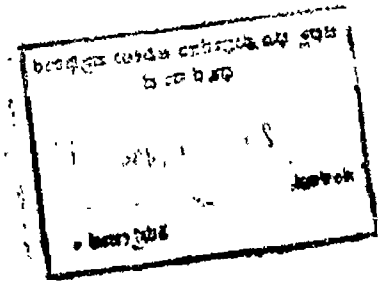
Dharwad.
Date : 26-06-1989.

sd/-
Deponent.

I Know the Deponent.

sd/-
(B.S. Hoskeri.)
Advocate,Dharwad.

"True Copy"



ನವಲಗುಂದ ಭೂಸಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಮುಂಡಳ ಇವರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ

—0—

ಸಂ: ಬಿಎಸ್ಎ:ಆಪರೇ:ಎನ್ಆರ್:398
ನವಲಗುಂದ, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26—4—1989.

ಹಾಜರ ಇದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು :

1) ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2) ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ಎಂ.ನಡಗುಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
3) ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್.ಸಿ.ತೆಗ್ಗಿನಕೇರಿ ..
4) ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ನಾಡೀಪುಡಿ ..
5) ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಚ್.ಜಲವಾದಿ ..

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ

ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರು: ಶ್ರೀ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಶನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ
ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ ಹಾಲಿವಸ್ತಿ ಗದಗ.

ದಾವಾದ ಜಮೀನು : ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಆಕಾರ
ಗ್ರಾಮದ 55 12—04 30—74
89 8—37 27—85
246 23—13 66—25

ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ : 54:85:76 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಆದೇಶ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಮರು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 55,89, ಮತ್ತು 246 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 12 ಎಕರೆ 4 ಗುಂಟೆ 8 ಎಕರೆ 37 ಗುಂಟೆ ಮತ್ತು 23 ಎಕರೆ 13 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇವು ತಕರಾರು ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ನಾ: ಭದ್ರಾಪುರ ಇವರು ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮುಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕುರಿತು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಶನಬಸಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇವರು ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮೂಲಕರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭೂನ್ಯಾಯದ ಮುಂಡಳಿಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ತಕರಾರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು 1957—58 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಬ್ಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲಾವಣಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ 1100—00 ರಂತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರು ಗದಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿಧನ ಮೂಲಕ ತಂದೆಯವರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾನು ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎದುರುಗಾರರ ವಕೀಲರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸವಾಲಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ತಾನು ಜಮೀನು ಮೂಲಕರ ಮನೆತನದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅನ್ನುವದು ನುಳ್ಳು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾನು ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ರೈತನಾಗಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ತನಗೆ ಅಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಶಿವನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಕಂಬಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಗುಲಪ್ಪ ಲಿಂಕ್ ಅನ್ನುವವರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ತಕರಾರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು 1957—58 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ರೈತನಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ನಿಜವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತಾ ಬೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮು.ತಿ.ನೋ —

ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಬನಜಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆತನದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ಲಾವಣಿದಾರರಾಗಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಾಗು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಹೆಸರು ನಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ನಮೂದ ಆಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ರೈತ ಅಂತಾ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ತಾನಾಗಿ ಭೂಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಿಂದು ಮುಂಡರಿಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂಜೂರಿ ಸರುವಾಗಿ ಆನಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸವಾಲಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ಲಾವಣಿ ರಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆತನದ ಹಿಡಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾರಭಾರಿನಾತೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಇಂತವರು ರೈತರಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು ನಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ಯಾವದೇ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನಮೂದ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹಣ್ಣೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೇವಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಣ್ಣಿಗೇರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಮೂರ್ಕೇಣಿಯಂಗೆ ನೊಸಾಸಾಯಿಬಿ ಯವರ್ಲಿ ಪೈಪ್ಕಿಡೆ ಮೋಳಕ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಜರು ಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಇವರು ರೈತ ನಾತೆಯಿಂದಾ ನಾಗುವಾಡಿದಾಂತೆ ಅಂತಾ ನಮೂದ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಮೀನು ವ್ಯಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಲಾವಣಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಂಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣ್ಣೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಗಳು ಇದುಂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಫಕೀರಪ್ಪ ಬನಜಪ್ಪ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಸ್ತೆ ಈಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಬುಳಾಳ ಅಂತಾ ಬರೆದಿದುಂ ಅವರು ರೈತರಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದಾಂರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೂರ್ಕೇಣಿಯಂಗೆ ನೊಸಾಸಾಯಿಬಿಗೆ ಪೈಪ್ಕಿಡೆ ಮೋಳಕ ಫನಲನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದುಂ ತಹರಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆದ ಮಾಲು ಅಂತಾ ತೋರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹಣ್ಣೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಲೇವಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮೂರ್ಕೇಣಿಯಂಗೆ ನೊಸಾಸಾಯಿಬಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಹಸರು ಹೊಂದಿದವರೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಆನುವದು ಭೂಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಮುಂಡರಿಯು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಮುಂಡರಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದುಂ ಜಮೀನು ಮಾಲಿಕರು ಆದಾರರು ನಾಗು ಮಾಡುವದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದನಾತೆಯಿಂದ ನಾಗುವಳಿದಾರರಾಗಿ ಇದುಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವದೇ ದಾಖಲೆ ಆದರೆ ಪಗಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ನೌಕರನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಜರಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರನ್ನು ನಾಗುವಳಿದಾರ ಅಂತಾ ಇದುವನನ್ನು

ರೈತರು ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನಂದಾ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ಜಮೀನು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಜಮೀನು ಮಾಲೀಕರುಗಳು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ರೈತಾಪಿ
ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ
ಮಂಜೂರು ತರಲು ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ತಮ್ಮ
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭೂನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಬಹುಮತದ
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಭದ್ರಾಪಾರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 55, 89, ಮತ್ತು
246 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 12 ಎಕರೆ 4 ಗುಂಟೆ, 8 ಎಕರೆ 37 ಗುಂಟೆ, ಮತ್ತು
23 ಎಕರೆ 13 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಬಳಿಗಾರ ಇವರನ್ನು ಅಧಿಭೋಗದಾರ
ಅಂತಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಬಹುಮತದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾರಂಗ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು
ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸದಸ್ಯರು.

ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ, ನವಲಗುಂದ

1) ನಾ

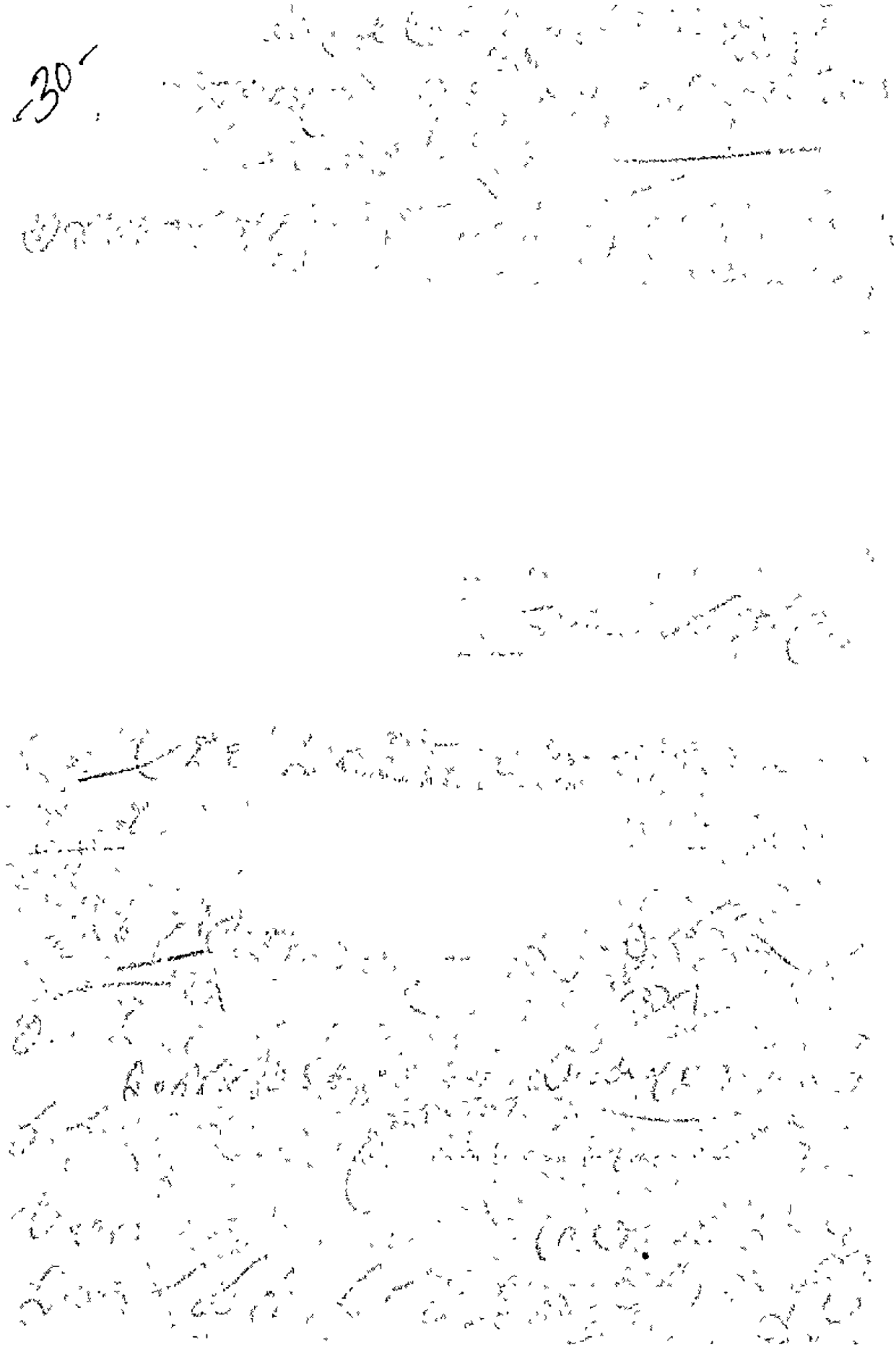
2) ನಾ

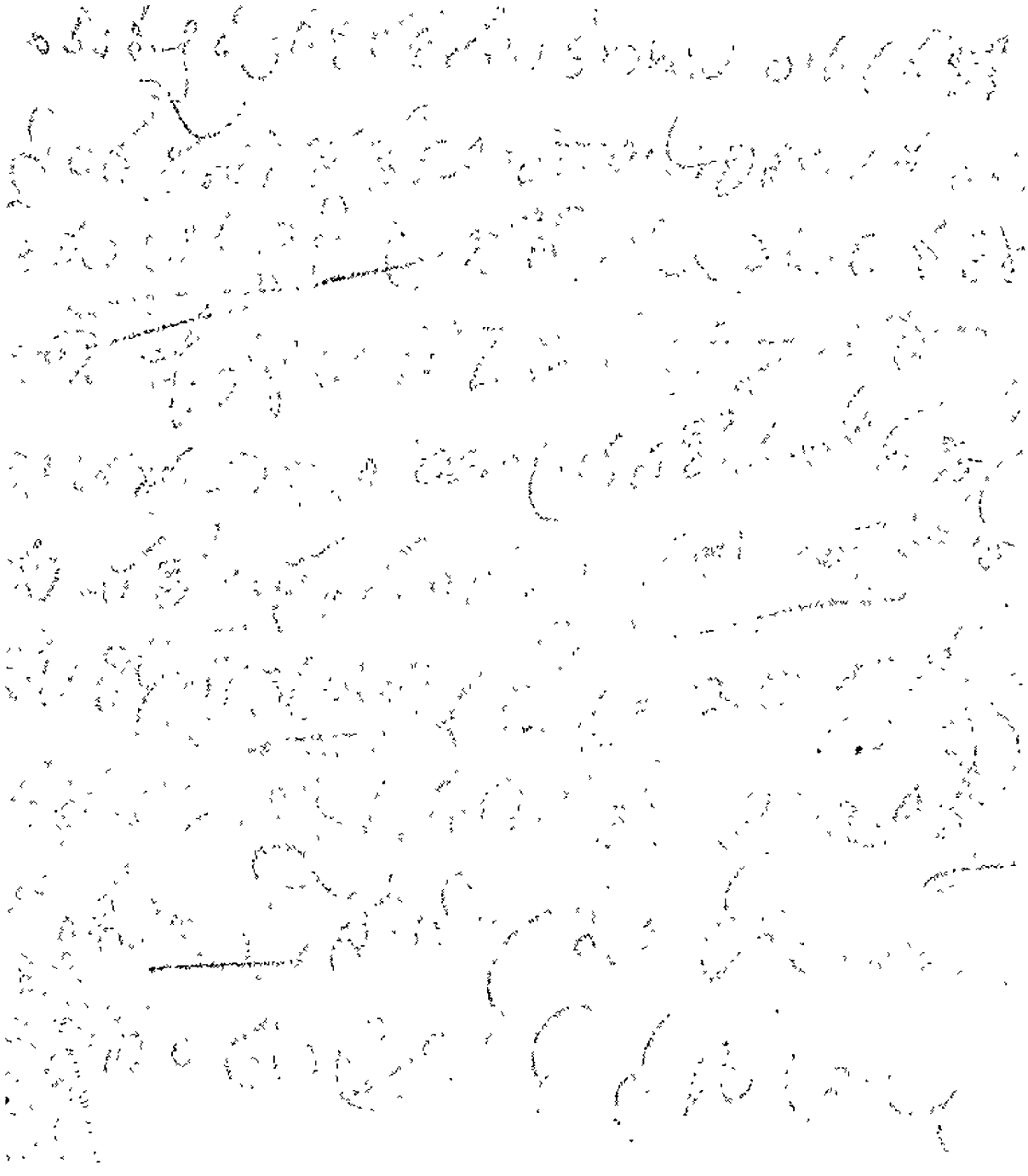
3) ನಾ

4) ನಾ

ನಾ:
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಭೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ ನವಲಗುಂದ

-29-





ಸೇವಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಭವಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಅಗತ್ಯ ಇರುವವರು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ — ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ

ಸೂಚನೆ:- ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಚಿದಾನಂದಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸಬರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾವತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ, ಹೊಸಕೆರೆ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ

ಸಭೆಯು ಸಂಜೆ ೬-೩೦ ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಿಹಿ ಹಂಚಿದರು.

32

ఈ రెండు వాక్యాలలో మొదటి వాక్యం ఏ రకమైన వాక్యం? ఎందుకు?

ఆ వాక్యాన్ని సంయుక్త వాక్యంగా మార్చి రాయండి.

ఈ రెండు వాక్యాలలో ఏ వాక్యం ఏ రకమైన వాక్యం? ఎందుకు?

ఆ వాక్యాన్ని సంయుక్త వాక్యంగా మార్చి రాయండి.

ఈ రెండు వాక్యాలలో ఏ వాక్యం ఏ రకమైన వాక్యం? ఎందుకు?

ఆ వాక్యాన్ని సంయుక్త వాక్యంగా మార్చి రాయండి.

ఈ రెండు వాక్యాలలో ఏ వాక్యం ఏ రకమైన వాక్యం? ఎందుకు?

ఆ వాక్యాన్ని సంయుక్త వాక్యంగా మార్చి రాయండి.

| | | |

INDIA
ONE RUPEE

-34-

3787
48A
4

3787
48 A
1A

Road

Road

25'

AKKAN BALAGA

BHANGI

8

6 46 6

62

52

30'

From

Shri. Jagadguru Tontad Siddhaling
Rohn Swamigalu, Sansthanmath,
G A D A G.

To

The Controller of Estate Duty,
B A N G A L O R E.

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Refund of Estate Duty paid alongwith interest. ...
request for issue of necessary orders.

***

With reference to the above I bring to your kind notice the following facts of my case for your kind consideration and necessary orders.

DETAILS OF THE CASE.

1)	Date of original order levying duty on		31-3-65.
2)	Duty levied at		Rs.20,422-55
3)	Duty paid by instalments (from 12-3-65) i.e. I st instalments of Rs. 2,570-00 paid.	on	29-4-68.
4)	Application filed U/S. 61	on	14-2-70.
5)	Date of order of the High Court of Karnataka.	on	2-12-80.
6)	Order U/S. 61 passed on granting the refund of Rs. 20,422-55.	on	22-4-81.
7)	Entitle for interest from		29-4-1963 to 29-4-1981.

Our's is Charitable trust recognised by the Asst. Charity Commissioner of Belgaum. The Assistant Controller wrongly treating the trust as private one and assessed duty. Against this order I preferred

...2...

35

From

Shri. Jagadguru Pontad Gaidhaling
Moha Swamiyalu, Sansthanmath,
G A J A G.

To

The Controller of Estate Duty,
L A N G A L E E.

Respected Sir,

Sub:- Refund of Estate Duty paid alongwith interest. ...
request for issue of necessary orders.

***

With reference to the above I bring to your kind notice the following facts of my case for your kind consideration and necessary orders.

STATEMENT OF FACTS OF THE CASE.

***

1)	Date of original order levying duty on		31-3-65.
2)	Duty levied at		Rs.20,420-55
3)	Duty paid by instalments (from 12-5-65) i.e. last instalments of Rs. 2,570-00 paid.	on	20-4-68.
4)	Application filed U/S. 61	on	14-2-70.
5)	Date of order of the High Court of Karnatak.	on	2-12-80.
6)	Order U/S. 61 issued on granting the refund of Rs. 20,420-55.	on	20-4-81.
7)	Entitle for interest from		29-4-1963 to 20-4-1981.

Our's is Charitable trust recognised by the Asst. Charity Commissioner of Belgaum. The Assistant Controller wrongly treating the trust as private one and assessed duty. Against this order I preferred

35

...2...

appeal to Appellate Controller and then to High Court of Karnataka.

On Careful consideration the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka is directed the Asst.Controller of Estate duty Hubli to rectify the mistake.

The Asst. Controller of estate duty accordingly rectified the illegal order and granted refund of Rs. 20,428-55 (Rs.Vide his order C/S.61 dt.2[illegible]-4-81).

PARTICULARS OF THE CASE

***

1) The Asst. Controller of estate duty Hubli originally passed (i.e. on 31-3-65) an illegal order and on that illegal order he has collected an illegal duty of Rs. 20,428-55. This tax has been paid by me on instalment basis. The last instalment paid was on 29-4-68.

2) On 14-2-1970 I filed an application C/S. 61 to rectify the said illegal order and refund the duty paid.

3) It is clear from the order of Hon'ble High Court that (copy of which is enclosed), the trust ought not have been taxed and it is illegaly taxed. And also pointed out that when the facts are clear that the Asst. Controller ought to have rectify and refund the duty paid.

As such I am entitle for interest for the following reasons.

1) The duty was collected illegaly on an illegal order.

...3...

2) The duty was paid on instalment basis from 12-3-1965 to 29-4-68 with interest.

3) Application U/S. 61 was filed on 14-2-1970.

4) If the duty would not have been levied I would not be liable for payment from 12-3-1965.

5) Even my application U/S. 61 would have been dealt in legally and judicially, I would have got refund of duty paid on 14-2-1970.

6) The illegal duty collected by the Assistant Controller of Estate duty Delhi was to be long back refunded to me.

7) I am entitle for interest from 12-3-1965 till the refund is granted.

8) I am entitle at least from the date of application dated 14-2-1970.

PRAYER.

1) Considering the above facts and circumstance of my case I request the Hon'ble Controller of Estate duty to allow interest due to me at the rate as deemed fit.

2) I request the Hon'ble Controller of Estate duty to kindly consider my application favourably in the interest of natural justice.

I lastly pray and believes that I will get justice in your hands.

...P...

I lastly Hope, my request will reach your good heart at an earliest possible.

Requesting an early action in this behalf.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

GADAG.

Date:- 14-12-1980.

Encl:-

1) Copy of High Court Order.

2) Copy of Order U/S. 61 passed by the Asst. Controller of Estate Duty, Hubli.

Recordkeeper

Recordkeeper

ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವನು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಡು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಎಮ್ಮೆಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹುಲಿ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಹುಲಿಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕರಡಿ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಕರಡಿಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಿಂಹ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಸಿಂಹವು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆನೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಆನೆಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಾವು ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಹಾವು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚೇಳು ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಚೇಳು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಇಲಿ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಇಲಿಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಾಯಿ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ನಾಯಿಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋತಿ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಕೋತಿಯು ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಅದು ಹೋಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮರದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಮರದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಹೋಗುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೊಸಳೆ ಎದುರಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ತಿನ್ನಲು ಬಂದಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮರವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು. ಆ ಮೊಸಳ

ధర్మరాజు - నీవు చెప్పినట్లుగా నాకు అంతా అనుకూలంగానే ఉన్నది. కాని ఒక్క విషయం మాత్రం నన్ను చాలా బాధిస్తున్నది. అదేమిటంటే - నా తమ్ములు నలుగురూ ఎంతో పరాక్రమవంతులు. వారు ఎన్నో యుద్ధాలలో విజయం సాధించి పెట్టారు. అటువంటి వారు ఇప్పుడు ఇలా ఎందుకు నిస్తేజులై పోయారో నాకు అర్థం కావడం లేదు. వారి ముఖాలలో ఎప్పుడూ కనిపించే ఆ తేజస్సు ఇప్పుడు ఎందుకు కనిపించడం లేదు? వారి ముఖాలు ఎందుకు వాడిపోయి ఉన్నాయి? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏదో తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నట్లు నాకు అనిపిస్తున్నది. ఇంతకీ వారికి ఏమైంది? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏ విధమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నది? అది నీవు తెలుసుకొని నాకు చెప్పవలసినది. అని ధర్మరాజు ధౌమ్యుడితో అన్నాడు.

ధౌమ్యుడు - ధర్మరాజా! నీ తమ్ములు నలుగురూ ఎంతో పరాక్రమవంతులు. వారు ఎన్నో యుద్ధాలలో విజయం సాధించి పెట్టారు. అటువంటి వారు ఇప్పుడు ఇలా ఎందుకు నిస్తేజులై పోయారో నాకు అర్థం కావడం లేదు. వారి ముఖాలలో ఎప్పుడూ కనిపించే ఆ తేజస్సు ఇప్పుడు ఎందుకు కనిపించడం లేదు? వారి ముఖాలు ఎందుకు వాడిపోయి ఉన్నాయి? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏదో తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నట్లు నాకు అనిపిస్తున్నది. ఇంతకీ వారికి ఏమైంది? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏ విధమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నది? అది నీవు తెలుసుకొని నాకు చెప్పవలసినది. అని ధర్మరాజు ధౌమ్యుడితో అన్నాడు.

ధౌమ్యుడు - ధర్మరాజా! నీ తమ్ములు నలుగురూ ఎంతో పరాక్రమవంతులు. వారు ఎన్నో యుద్ధాలలో విజయం సాధించి పెట్టారు. అటువంటి వారు ఇప్పుడు ఇలా ఎందుకు నిస్తేజులై పోయారో నాకు అర్థం కావడం లేదు. వారి ముఖాలలో ఎప్పుడూ కనిపించే ఆ తేజస్సు ఇప్పుడు ఎందుకు కనిపించడం లేదు? వారి ముఖాలు ఎందుకు వాడిపోయి ఉన్నాయి? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏదో తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నట్లు నాకు అనిపిస్తున్నది. ఇంతకీ వారికి ఏమైంది? వారి మనస్సులలో ఏ విధమైన ఆందోళన ఉన్నది? అది నీవు తెలుసుకొని నాకు చెప్పవలసినది. అని ధర్మరాజు ధౌమ్యుడితో అన్నాడు.

ಅಂದವಳಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಸುಳಿದ್ದಳು —

೧ ಕೈಂಕರ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು - ಮುಂಜಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕೆಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಮಾಳುವಾಗಿನಿಲಿಗೆ

ದು ಕೊಂಡಿರಿದ್ದಳಿಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಉದು ಲಂಗಾಂಯಿಲರಮಳಿಲಿಸಿ ನಡೆದಳಾಯಿ.

ಗಳ್ಳಲಯಂ ನಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಲಿ-ಯು ಇಲುಂಡಿ ಸಲುಂಡಾಲಾಡಿಲಾ

೧ ಸಾಮುಳಿಲ್ಲಿಳ್ಳಿಲಾಲುಗಾಲು ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಸಲ್ಲಿಲಿ-ಸಾದಿಂಯಲು ಸಾದಿಂಯಲು

ಕಿರಿಂಯಲು ಸಿಗ್ಗಲಂದಿಕಾಲಿಂಯಲುಂಗಿಳ್ಳಿಳ್ಳಿಂಲಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ

ಲಿ-ಸಾದಿಯಲು ಪಕ್ಕಿಳ್ಳಿ ಸಲುಂಲಾಲಿ-ಯಾಂಳಿದಲಿಂಲಿಗಳ್ಳಿಲಿ ಯೂಲಿಂಲಿಂಲಿ

ಲಾಸುಸಾದಿಲಾಲಿಂ - ಸಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಿಲಿ-ಸಾದಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಲಿಲಿಳ್ಳಿಲಿಲ್ಲಿಲಿಂಲಿಲಿಲಿ

ಗಂಡಸರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಂದ ನಿಂದಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೂಡಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ

ಮಂಡಲಿಯವರು ಎಂದೂ ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ

ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ

ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ಉಪಹಾರ - ಊಟವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿಲ್ಲ - ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ

ನೀಡಿಲ್ಲ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಿಗೆ

ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ

To

The Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate,

Hospet Bellary District

Mis: appn— No 8—1904

Petitioners— Kotturaya Shantaviraya and other Lingayats of Tambrahally village Huvinahadagally Taluk.

The above petitioners most respectfully beg to submit as follows—

(1) That they prayed for permission and for Police assistance to carry the Shri Jagadguru Thotada Swami Sansthan Matha Dambal of Gadag in cross-palanquin in the public Streets of Thambrahally, and the Head Assistant Magistrate was pleased to grant the permission prayed for on the 19th of Decr. 1903.

(2) That on the 22nd Decr. 1903 one of the few Brahmin residents of the village by name Venkobarao prayed for 3 weeks time alleging that he would establish his right to interdict the procession in the civil courts and accordingly the above court granted his prayer and ordered that the procession should not be held till the 10th of July 1904.

(3) That the Said Venkobarao then presented a Revision petition to the court of the District Magistrate of Bellary against the order of the 19th Decr 1903, but here again to his disappointment the District Magistrate rejected his petition on the 4th Febry 1904.

(4) That the Lingayets were making arrangements to have the religious procession conducted on the 23rd, 24th & 25th of June and had also given the required Notice to the Police Knowing this and with an intention of causing great loss and inconvenience to the petitioners, the Said Venkobarao presented another long petition to the Asst Supt. of Police of Hospet Division on the 18th of June 1904 in which he purposely mis-represented the situation in a very highly exaggerated light with the result that the above Court was pleased to direct the petitioners to abstain from holding the procession until further orders on the 20th June 1904.

(5) That Venkobarao, the Shanbhog of the village is repeatedly presenting petitions only with the object of causing vexation and annoyance to the petitioners.

(6) That the said Venkobarao is estopped by law to re-open the same question in this manner after it has been judicially decided by this Honourable Court.

(7) That the petitioners respectfully beg to bring to the Notice of this Honourable Court that there are not more than 7 or 8 Brahmin houses in Thambrahally where as the Lingayat houses number nearly 20 & that the allegations of Venkobarao stating that he represents the cultivators & the Boyas of the village are false, that no other classes of Hindus are ever known to have taken any objections to the ceremonial observances of the Lingayets, and that there is absolutely no fear of a breach of the peace at all.

57

ગુજરાતી ભાષા અને સાહિત્ય ——

૧. નીચે પૂછેલા પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો.

૧૮ ગદ્યખંડોનું વિષયવસ્તુ સ્પષ્ટ કરો અને તેમાં રહેલી ભાષાની વિશેષતાઓ તપાસો.

૨૦ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા અલંકારો ઓળખી તેમનું સૌંદર્ય સમજાવો.

૨૨ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા વાક્યપ્રકારો ઓળખી તેમનું રૂપાંતર કરો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા સમાસો ઓળખી તેમના પ્રકાર જણાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા રૂઢિપ્રયોગો અને કહેવતોનો અર્થ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા વિરામચિહ્નોનું મહત્ત્વ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા શબ્દોના પર્યાયવાચી અને વિરુદ્ધાર્થી શબ્દો લખો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા વિશેષણો અને વિશેષ્યો ઓળખી તેમનો સંબંધ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા ક્રિયાપદોના કાળ, પ્રયોગ અને પ્રકાર ઓળખો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા સર્વનામોના પ્રકાર ઓળખી તેમનો ઉપયોગ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા સંધિ અને સંધિવિચ્છેદ કરો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા અવતરણોનું ભાષાંતર કરો અને તેમનો ભાવાર્થ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા ઉદાહરણોનું વિશ્લેષણ કરો અને તેમનું મહત્ત્વ સમજાવો.

૨૫ ગદ્યખંડોમાં રહેલા વિષયવસ્તુનું વિસ્તૃત વિવેચન કરો અને તેમાં રહેલી વિશેષતાઓ તપાસો.

Dr. A Shivarao
Reader

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sg. [illegible]
[illegible]

Summons for recover returnable
on 11-9-95 to issue 3/8/95.

Sg G T Bhanap.
J. C. Sub Judge

Copies read by
Instructed
Compared by

(2 Rupees)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Seen & Returned
23-6-1913
[illegible]
Sg. Mr
Godavbhai
Collr Thana

Keep and return
[illegible]
Sg: [illegible]
1-7-13

(Translation of a plaint in Kanarese)

Second Appeal 822 of 1917.

Exhibit No. 1

1 Shriman Jagadguru Andanswamy Guru

Andanswamy Sansthan, Math Mundargi Plaintiff.

versus

1 Totas Swamy Guru Totadswamy

(of) Math Dambol & seven others Defendants.

Plaintiff states as follows ;

1 The plaintiff is one of the Arch Priests (Jagadgurus) of the Lingayat religion. Subject to his ~~jurisdixx~~ jurisdiction, there are many branch Maths, in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, in the Patwardhan State and in the Nizam's dominions.

2 By virtue of ~~this~~ Their office as Jagadguru, the plaintif and his predecessors have from very ancient times, the right of being carried in procession by their devotees, in cross-palanquins, accompanied with 'Panch Kalasha' and all the "Birudavali', through the public streets, in the place of their residence as well as when they are on tour. These processions regularly take place in Mundargi, the place of their residence, twice every year on two days on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak and on two days being the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, ~~This is subsequently added~~ on the Vijaya Dasami day in the month of Ashvin and at the beginning of the month of Margashirsha. At other times they take place when the devotees take the plaintiff to their houses for 'Pada Puja' worshiping his feet. When the plaintiff goes on tour, they

(Translation of a plaint in Kanarese)

Second Appeal 822 of 1917.

Exhibit No. 1

1 Shriman Jagadguru Andaneswamy Guru

Andaneswamy Sansthan, Math Mundargi Plaintiff.

versus

1 Totas Swamy Guru Totadswamy

(of) Math Dambol & seven others Defendants.

Plaintiff states as follows ;

1 The plaintiff is one of the Arch Priests (Jagadgurus) of the Lingayat religion. Subject to his ~~jurisdixx~~ Jurisdiction, there are many branch Maths, in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, in the Patwardhan State and in the Nizam's dominions.

2 By virtue of ~~this~~ Their office as Jagadguru, the plaintiff and his predecessors have from very ancient times, the right of being carried in procession by their devotees, in cross-palanquine, accompanied with 'Panch Kalasha' and all the "birudavali', through the public streets, in the place of their residence as well as when they are on tour. These processions regularly take place in Mundargi, the place of their residence, twice every year on two days on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak and on two days being the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, ~~This is subsequently added~~ on the Vijaya Dasami day in the month of Ashvin and at the beginning of the month of Margashirsha. At other times they take place when the devotees take the plaintiff to their houses for Pada Puja worshiping his feet. When the plaintiff goes on tour, they

take place, at the time of his entoring villages and whon he is taken by his devotees to their houses for worshipping his feet. The routes of the processions in the months of Vaishak, Shrevan, Ashvin and Margashirsh are described in a schedule.

3 In accordance with this ancient custom the Ada-palaki (cross palanquine) procession of the plaintiff together with 'ranch Kalasha' and all the 'sirundavalis' (for the Adapalaki procession cannot take place without 'Panch Kalasha and all 'Sirudavali') was to come off on the last Monday of the lunar month Shravan of the Shake year 1834. The defendant No.1 being antogonist of the plaintiff, could not bear to see the rise of the plaintiff. Consequently with the object of defeating this ancient right of the plaintiff, instigated the defendant No.2 one of his followers, to make an application to the 2nd Class Magistrate at ~~Mundgarxxxxundgz~~ Mundargi on the 6th of September 1912, falsely alleging that there would be a breach of the peace, if the plaintiff's Ada palaki procession were to take place. And similarly he caused all the defendants to make an application to the Sub divisional Magistrate. Thereupon, there being an enquiry, the sub divisional Magistrate stopped the procession of the plaintiff, on the 9th September 1912. This procession was to take place on the 9th and 10th of September 1913 A.D..

4 The appeals from the order the sub divisional Magistrate made to the District Magistrate and the Government of Bombay proved futile and the plaintiff's Ada-palaki procession has been stopped.

5 The defendants thus stopped the procession by obtaining prohibitary orders, and by making false applications to the authorities, in derogation of the inherent right of the

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession through public streets by his devotees. Hence the cause of action arose on the 17th December 1918, because that is the date on which the final order of the Government was passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court the suit is brought in this Court.

5. Valuation of suit.

6. Therefore the plaintiff prays:

That it may be declared that the plaintiff has the right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a cross palanquine (Ada palaki) accompanied by 'Panch Kalasha' and all 'Irudavali' through the public streets of Mundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees reside.

2 That an injunction may be granted against the defendants prohibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine processions accompanied by Panch Kalasha and Irudavali held every year at Mundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisha, on the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, on the Vijayadasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other times and places. That the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(defts).... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer these

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession through public streets by his devotees. Hence the cause of action arose on the 13th December 1913. Because that is the date on which the final order of the Government was passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court the suit is brought (in this Court).

6 Valuation of suit.

7 Therefore the plaintiff prays:-

That it may be declared that the plaintiff has the right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a cross palanquine (Ada paka palaki) accompanied by 'Panch Kalasha' and all 'birudavali' through the public streets of Mundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees reside.

2 That an injunction may be granted against the defendants prohibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine) processions accompanied by Panch Kalasha and birudava held every year at Mundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak, on the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, on the Vijayadasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other times and places. That the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(defts).... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer these issues

already been framed and decided by the trial Court, viz Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 for trial to the lower appellate Court. Findings to be certified and returned within two months. No further evidence to be recorded.

2th August 1919. Sd3- N.C.Macleod.

Sd/- L.A.Shah.

plaintiff, of being carried in an Ada Palaki procession through public streets by his devotees Hence the cause of action arose on the 13th December 1913. Because that is the date on which the final order of the Government was passed. As the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of this Court the suit is brought (in this Court).

6 Valuation of suit.

7 Therefore the plaintiff prays:-

That it may be declared that the plaintiff has the right of being carried by his devotees in procession in a cross palanquine (Ada [illegible] palaki) accompanied by 'Panch Kalasha' and all 'Birudavali' through the public streets of Mundargi and other places where plaintiff's devotees reside.

2 That an injunction may be granted against the defendants prohibiting them from obstructing adapalaki (cross-palanquine processions accompanied by Panch Kalasha and Birudavali held every year at Mundargi on the 10th and 11th days of the bright half of the lunar month Vaishak, on the last Monday and Tuesday in the month of Shravan, on the Vijayadasami day in the month of Ashvin, and at the beginning of Margashirsha and also those (processions) held at other times and places. That the costs may be decreed.

Signature

(A true translation)

Appeal No 822 of 1917 from appellate Decree.

Shriman Niranjan Jagadguru... ... ...Appellant.

versus

Totadswami Guru... ... ...(defts).... ....Respondents.

Second appeal against the decision of E Clements, Esq. District Judge of Dharwar, in appeal No 53 of 1916.

Mr Jayakar with Mr S.V.Palekar for the appellant.

Mr Dhurandhar with Mr Sirur V.R. for the respondents.

Interlocutory Judgment:-

In this case the lower appellate Court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law and has recorded no findings on Issues Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 which are issues of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on second appeal without findings on these issues by the lower appellate Court. Therefore under Order XLI rule 25 we refer these [illegible] already been framed and decided by the trial Court, viz Nos 1,2,5,6, and 8 for trial to the lower appellate Court. Findings to be certified and returned within two months. No further evidence to be recorded.

12th August 1919. Sd3- N.C.Macleod.

Sd/- L.A.Shah.

-H-

| | | |

Copied by
Narayanhalli.
Read by
Mr Khotampur
Compared by
Narayanhalli

(Issue Copy)
Clerk of the Court

The Court of the Hon'ble Assistant Magistrate,

[illegible] District

[illegible] Nov [illegible] 1904

Petitioner — [illegible] Swami Naicker [illegible] Tamil Heavy Village Hayavadanagatti Taluk

The above petitioner most respectfully begs to state as follows :-

(1) That they prayed for permission and for Police assistance to celebrate Sri Jagadguru Thotada Swamiji Sannidhan Mutha Durgadevi Pattadeva in the public Streets of Thamadihalli on the 19th November Magistrate was pleased to grant the permission prayed for on the 15th [illegible]

(2) That on the 22nd Decr. 1903 one [illegible] by name Venkobaliao prayed for 2 weeks time stating that he would produce his right to interdict the procession in a Civil Court and accordingly the above court granted his prayer and ordered that the procession should not be held pl, the 10th of July 1904.

(3) That the Said Venkobaliao then presented a Revision petition to the District Magistrate of Bellary against the order of the 22nd Decr. and again to his disappointment the District Magistrate rejected his petition on the 4th Febry 1904.

(4) That the Lingayets were making arrangements to [illegible] conducted on the 23rd, 24th & 25th Instant but Lingayets [illegible] the Police. Knowing this and without [illegible] convenience to the petitioners the said Venkobaliao [illegible] tion to the Asst. Supt. of Police at Hospet Division [illegible] he purposely has [illegible] with the result that the above [illegible] from making [illegible]

(5) That Venkobaliao the Sirdar [illegible] only with the view of causing [illegible]

(6) That [illegible] and Venkobaliao [illegible] this manner [illegible]

(7) That the petitioners most [illegible] Court that there are [illegible] whereas the Lingayat houses number [illegible] Raosaheb that [illegible] represented [illegible] that no other class of Hindus [illegible] to the ceremonial observances of the Lingayat [illegible] or a breach of the peace at all

42

[illegible] in favour of the appellants
[illegible] or in 1919 [illegible] as regards
[illegible] under mortgage and also any
other claim.

(e) That by the said [illegible] dated
4th [illegible] 1943.

(f) That the said [illegible] 1918 [illegible]
to 1919 [illegible]. The decree of 1914
[illegible] and the Jamabandi for 1919
[illegible] to the Private Account
in favour of [illegible] were [illegible] so
[illegible] to waive under [illegible] for Gulati
(vide latest statement of the then
Patwar of [illegible] side [illegible] the
status and the original duty of [illegible]
to [illegible] assessed annually)

(g) That the execution already ended in
favour [illegible] and hence/as father
of the [illegible] entitled in
[illegible] to [illegible] such
the conveyance [illegible] function as
regards the property is baseless.

(h) That [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] or
27-9-41 [illegible] to the predecessor
of the present [illegible] was the
[illegible] [illegible] and after the case
is [illegible] [illegible] an amount of
[illegible]

43

(i) That the [illegible] was [illegible] an-

an order on 27-8-1'11 that Basayya has no right to the Inam.

7. The Inamr learned Additional Collector ought to have seen that the jurisdiction vested in Asst court before taking action under Inderpent section.

8. The learned Collector is wrong to order possession to be taken by Government without previous sanction of the Government as per rules framed, under the Hyderabad Endowments Regulation.

9. The learned Addl. Collector has acted illegally without any evidence.

10. The learned Addl Collector has failed to see that the appellant is not in possession against Govt order, but because of Govt orders.

11. The learned Collector had no jurisdiction to try this case but the Asst.Collector at Koppal had jurisdiction - Hence this order is illegal, null and void.

12. The appeal is in time.

For the above among other grounds to be urged at the time of hearing it is prayed that the order of the Additional collector passed on 15-5-57 be set aside and appellant

appellant be declared the lawful

owner of the land under question.

Bangalore.

Sd/-
1-6-1957

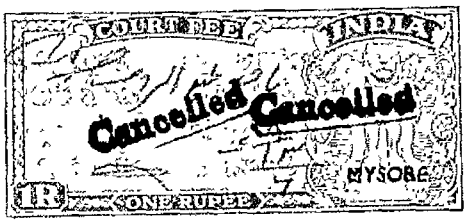
Sd/- [illegible]

Enclosures:-

1.	Copy of the Sale Deed.	15-6-57
2.	Statement and report of the Court.	27-3-1961 to 2-4-61
3.	Statement of Basayya	-do-
4.	Order of Munsif	-do-
5.	Oakhte Khasra.	1360 Fasli
6.	Oakhte Khasra.	1364 "
7.	Statement in favour of Andanappa.	

Address of the Advocate.

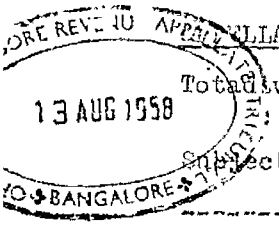
[illegible],
Advocate, C-43
II Main, [illegible]
Bangalore-9.



IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: GULBARGA.

File No. 14/87/1957

Decision No. 17 Dated the 13.12.57



APPELLANT. RESPONDENT.

Totadswamy Versus Sangayya.

Subject:- Mismanagement of Math at Rajur.

This is an appeal filed by one Toradswamy of Gadag, District Dharwar, against the judgment of the Additional Collector, District Raichur, in file No. 37 of 1955-56. The case relates to the succession enquiry regarding survey No. 42 measuring 6 acres and 24 guntas for rendering service of a Math at Rajur village, Taluq Yelbarga, District Raichur.

2. The respondent, Sangayya S/o Bassayya, submitted an application on 19.5.1955 to the Endowment Assistant, Raichur, alleging that the appellant got possession of the land in dispute by underhand means and is not doing any service in the Math and that the Math building has also collapsed. He requested that the lands may be restored to him, so that the service may be continued and the Math kept in good condition. The villagers have also given a petition for reconstruction of the Math building and for restoration of the customary religious ceremonies in the Math. Some enquiry was held by the Tahsildar and he submitted a report to the Collector. The Tahsildar opined that the appellant should be called upon to reconstruct the Math building within six months, as he had enjoyed the lands for several years without rendering any service. On 3.12.1956, Sangayya, respondent, filed an application to declare him as the Inamdar of the land endowed to the Math. The appellant also gave an application on 24.11.56

Copy applied on 13-6-58.
" Ready " 12-8 58
Copy delivered on 13-6-58.
No of words 696
Stamps affixed 1—0—0
Copying fee 1—8 6
Comparing fee 0—7—0
Copied by [illegible]
Compared by [illegible]

Translation of the copy of the deposition of Bassayya dated. 27th Amardad 1311 Fasli:-

No. 4 1/179 1311F.

Present:- Rai Ganpish Prasad,Assistant for Revenue and Judicial,District Koppal.

Seal.
Office of the Asstt:Collector,
Koppal.

'True copy'
sd/- Record Keeper.

Copy issuedas per the application of Andanapp, Kotappa,Raodi,R/O.Gadag, attorney to Totad Swamy.

sd/- for Asstt:Collector.

Regarding:- Inam Enquiry relating to Totad Swamy,Dambal,/ Taluq Gadag,Inamdar of Kuknoor and Sanganhal, Taluk Yelbergn.

One Bansayya s/o. Siddayya,age 32 years,caste Jangam, profession begger,resident of Rajur,Taluq Yelberga,depcses that there is assigned one land in the name of Totad Swamy of Gadag, in the said village,measuring about to one Korgi,for the purpose of affording facilities to travellers. There is also situated his math in the above village. I am appointed by Totad Swamy to look after the Math and to give amenities to the travellers. The said Inam land also is entrusted to me. I am affording facilities to the travellers from the mesne profit of the said land,as per the instructions of the above Swamy. The Swamy is the holder and the owner of the inam land,alone. I have no concern to that. I am simply as a paid servant to him. Therefore,the Inam land should be sanctioned in the name of the above Swamy, only. I am taking this land on "Bhageta" and looking after this Math,since (30) years. I have got no documents pertaining to the above Inam,they should be with the Swamy.

45

s d / Superintendent.

sd/- (Kannada
Bassayya.

نقل رائے مختار تحصیلداری صاحب تحصیل

TAHSIL OFFICE, YELBURGA

حسب درخواست ما تحت والا گزارش ہائے ہمراہ مسمیان نمبر ۱ تا ۱۰ ارسال خدمت ہے

Rahim

انگریزی الف

نقل

تحصیل یلبرگہ

۲۵ مئی ۱۹۴۱ء

نقل فتویٰ ۱۱ مئی ۱۹۴۱ء

موضع [illegible] تحریر [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

نقل فتوای نظامات اسلامی

۷۸۸

مورخه ۱۸ آبان ۳۷

حسب الحکم سرکار فیض آثار دام اقبالهم

حسب درخواست تعلقدار صاحب ضلع کل وحسب درخواست تونڈ سوامی گارگ صاحب دار
ستہ وطی علاقہ ہذہ۔ تونڈ سوامی گرو تونڈ سوامی جن کا اصلی نام گرسو جیہ مورتی مٹھ گارگ
تی جیلگیرہ جانشینی کی منظوری دیجاتی ہے بشرطیکہ واصل ارضی نذرانہ داخل
کرالیا جائے۔ اور لوبہ جمع المدیع دیجائے نقل ضلع کمل والا ہے۔

دستخط
سررشتہ دار ولوبہ سید حاجی عبدالحمید ۱۲

تاریخ ادائیگی درخواست ۲۵ء

نام درخواست کنندہ ۔ ماشیاد لوگد گیا ورکٹ مشہ سنگھ عجل

ولدیت نمبردار فتو ۵/۶ ۲۵ء

ذات ہندو جٹ ۵/۶ ۲۵ء

سکنہ ہندوبیلی ۔ ضلع

تعداد الفاظ ۔ 195

تعداد اجرت ۔ 1/—

ق

س

نقل المطابق تسته نامه منظوری چلانگی توشه سوای گرد توشه سوای الف در زلدت بکل ویلبرگ ۱۲۳۷

					تعداد مهاش		
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸

| | | | | | | |

صب بتن کمل	۶	۱۰ بیلدار مکمل ۷ مگ	۱۰ عدد
پیڑ یاور	۶	۱ عدد مکمل ۳ مگ	۱ عدد ۸/
میاگر	۱۳	۱۵ عدد مکمل ۱۱ مگ	۱۵ عدد ۱۵/
پیگ تعلقہ کمل	۲۲۴	۲ عدد مکمل ۲۵ مگ	۲ عدد ۲۰
مینڑ آباد	۱۷۰	۲ عدد مکمل	۱۰ عدد
بنہال	۱۲۶	۱۳ عدد مکمل ۵ مگ	۲۷ عدد
میزان	۳۰۸	۳۰۸ عدد مکمل ۱۱ مگ	۳۳۶ عدد ۸/

عرضداشت سائنتاولہ گدگاوں کمل ستگنج کمل نقل درست ہے

دستخط معائنہ کنندہ

نقل درست ہے

دستخط

عہدہ

تاریخ ادخال درخواست - ۵۷ء

نام درخواست گذار - مانسیاولوگ گیا ورکت مٹھ سنگھ

تاریخ تیاری نقل - ۵۷ء

تاریخ عطائی نقل - ۵۷ء

نام نقل نویس - [illegible]

تعداد الفاظ - 292

تعداد ادائیگی - N.P. 1/87

Order passed by _.Macnaghten, The District Magistrate, Trichinopoly in the Cross P.I.Case and Manch Malwa case, of Arrangement of Kavundarayan, Under Section 144.C.P.C. & Section 4 of Police Act. on the 6th August 1913.

. . . . . .

O R D E R.

In this case the question at issue is the correctness or otherwise of the claim put forward by the Archakas of Perur to be carried in cross palanquins with the attendants of Perur Mutt and the effect of the finding on that issue on the District Magistrate's duty with regard to section 41 of the Bombay District Police Act, and section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The claim of the Archakas is opposed by the Mahant of Perur who asserts his spiritual and temporal superiority over the former and regards the exercise of the right claimed as being subversive to his own headship. The right of the Archakas to carry in procession with cross palanquin and metal kalasa has been considered and admitted by the Collector and District Magistrate in his order of the 14th May 1903. Mr. Gibbon found that the practice had been continuous for more than half a century and practically unopposed. In that case the opponents were the representatives of the late Jeya Swami, the chief spiritual head of the Smarta Community, the dispute was between the followers of two different religions. In the present case it is between the followers of two Maths belonging to the same religion and sect. The questions that have to be considered are as follows :-

(1) Is there satisfactory evidence that the right claimed by the Archakas has been exercised unopposed for a substantial period ?

(2) If the exercise of the right claimed is permitted now, is there danger of obstruction or annoyance to the public or of a disturbance of the public tranquility ?

I find on the first issue in the affirmative, and on the second in the affirmative, for the following reasons :

3. Eight witnesses of [illegible] ability and apparent independence were produced before me [illegible] Perur, who all [illegible] the Archakas going in cross palanquin for periods ranging from 20 to 50 years. On the other hand Mr. Venkatrao Varadhiah

Veerashingree Nadeguada, the representative of the leading Moral family of that part of the country and a seer of the Temple -- states that the practice dates from 1917 only at which time the -- Annadanaswami Institute a Matha of his own. There is absolutely no documentary evidence as to the exercise of the right, if any, up to the last year or two when the followers of the Annadanaswami took objection to the proceedings. The evidence of the eight -- gentlemen above referred to, critised on the face of it for consideration, on the other hand with the difference as to the extent in which the present trouble arose, is undoubtedly, and to the best of my knowledge, deservedly held in the respect and in the neighbourhood and the natural tendency to exalt a respectable local dignitary. Considering the relations existing between the Matha as proved by documentary evidence I am unable on the absence of clearest proof of the fact to believe that the Annadanaswami would have permitted the right claimed to be exercised for the number years alleged without protest. The Veerashingree's account, is consistent both with admitted facts and probabilities. The popularity and influence of the Annadanaswami Matha at present known and it natural that with the increase of funds and the institution of a new fair the economic attending powers of the Swami should be elaborated. I hold therefore that the alleged practice is of recent institution and not of long standing.

7. Coming to the second issue the significance of cross palanquin and pandal halted must be considered. The sole privilege of being carried on a palanquin cross ways is one that so far as my knowledge is enjoyed only by swamis of Matha of unquestioned pre-eminence. In Mysore the practice was varied at different times but at present it is confined in the case of the Ahobila Mutt to the Jeeyar alone. In Pandal trouble [illegible] the general tendency of [illegible] to maintain the rights of different sects make [illegible] late of the public streets [illegible] that they do not [illegible] the rights of property enjoyed [illegible] others or extra [illegible] use of the streets by [illegible] use of Adyalki the [illegible] to swamis such as the [illegible] of the Purapidruth of Chitradurga.

Chitrakaldurg, irrespective of the view taken Mysore. The Jarab kal as a fact is essentially an emblem of royalty or supreme pr athood .

How the Totadaswami of Sode whose preeminent position is admitted -- claims that the Annadanaswami of Kundapur is no more than his subordinate. The judgment of the High Court in Special Appeal No. 277 of 1873 throws the clearest possible light on the respective positions of the two swamis. A document therein referred to i.e. A.D. 1715 describes the Totadaswami as the "Chakravarthi" and as their lordships said: apparently long before there was any Annadanaswami. Again " Ext.No. 20 signed by numerous swamis -- including as third in the list Annadanaswami is clear acknowledgment at least of his spiritual supremacy. The resumption of the Amrudmath by the plaintiff of the acquiescence of the lunacy of the first defendants and the subsequent administration thereof for four years by the Totadaswami are acts strongly indicative of supreme temporal and spiritual authority. The defendant was nominated to the office of Annadanaswami in 1910 by the plaintiff" . In the present enquiry copy of a registered document has been produced dated 1052 in which the Annadanaswami -- styles himself with respect to the Totadaswami " your obedient Annadanaswami" . Coming to more recent times a khata standing in the name of the last Annadanaswami was continued after his death in the same name . The Totadaswami obtained an heirship certificate and got his name substituted. An application was made to get the certificate cancelled but it was rejected by the First Class Sub-Judge Dharwar. The Annadanaswami then filed a suit for change of khata, but withdrew it last year . Another suit with respect to the Kanakwad math is still pending. It is not within my province to decide whether Totadaswami is or is not the spiritual and temporal superior o Annadanaswami . What I am concerned with is the ques-tion ther the followers of the former have good reason to believe t he is, and to resent the assumption by the latter of privi s implying his equality to an extent i.e. likely to cause t turbance of the public tranquility. In my opinion the questio t be answered in the affirmative.

5. It has been argued by certain that, whatever the case may have been once, the Amadeshwaris is now independent and is at liberty to assume the attributes of supremacy. Further it has been urged that the followers of the Amadeshwaris, mostly outsiders, the followers of the Matadeshwaris in particular, that if they choose to carry their cross pole over the, have every right, in view of judicial rulings, to do so, I am unable to accept either argument. The practice of cross polarquin is in its very nature the cause of public obstruction and of interference with the ordinary use of the streets by the public. It is a direct assertion of supremacy, so far as a particular sect is concerned and a challenge to those of that sect who deny it. There it has the sanction of long usage it may be admitted but it would directly contrary to the interest of the public order and peace to permit it in the case of every sect that chooses to set itself off from the parent institution. So far as Bhuvanagiri itself is concerned there is some force in the second argument. But if the right were admitted in Bhuvanagiri it would be claimed elsewhere and the followers of the two sects would be liable to come into conflict wherever they are to be found living in the same place.

6. There is nothing to prevent the Amadeshwaris going in procession in the palanquin carried on the customary carrier and without the pole tube, but for the reasons given above, if preparations are made to use cross polarquin and the Amadeshwaris specified, it will be necessary to issue an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code or section 11 of the Bombay District Police Act.

7. It appears that last year the Matadeshwaris started their procession by the palanquin carried on cross polarquin. This will not be permitted in future. The privilege attached to the Matadeshwaris personally, and if it is prohibited in the case of the Amadeshwaris, the privilege is not specifically claimed by the latter hereby upheld by the Court.

Dharwar.
9-2-1918.

S. A. M., District Magistrate.

Assistant Magistrate, Bhuvanagiri.

It was ready for delivery on 20-8-91

It was delivered on 20-8-91

No					
1490	2-15-0	0-2-0	0-1-6	3-3-6	

(ప్రాంతీయం) (సా.) పి. టి. పాఠశాల
ఉపాధ్యాయులు మరియు అధ్యాపకుల సమావేశం

ఈ నెల ౨౩ వ తేదీ ఆదివారం ఉదయం ౧౦ గంటలకు మన పాఠశాల ఆవరణలో ప్రాంతీయ పి. టి. పాఠశాల ఉపాధ్యాయులు మరియు అధ్యాపకుల సమావేశం జరుగుతుంది. ఈ సమావేశంలో ~~[illegible]~~ పాఠశాలల నుండి ~~[illegible]~~ ఉపాధ్యాయులు మరియు అధ్యాపకులు పాల్గొంటారు. ~~[illegible]~~ ఈ సమావేశంలో ~~[illegible]~~ ఉపాధ్యాయులు మరియు అధ్యాపకులు

నకలుకు అర్జీదండలాంటిలు పడనాకనేవవటంబుటనం

నకలు తయారుదండలాంటిలు యుట్లుగుదురుగనివేయుట.

385

0-6-0
0-2-0
0-0-3
0-8-3

నకలుకోర్టుదండలాంటిలు (3 0) అయిదువత్తుకొక్కలు

నాపనగరం ఇచ్చి

అనేలవంబరకు

నాయం నిలుకు

ధారబాండ డింగనేచదర నేబుగ్గకోటిస్తే

ం బాండి- (శ్రీ) లందానిస్తాలు సురలందానిస్తా...

సంతానచతరముందరకి లాంగదడ భిల్లాధారబాండ

యుతరచటముబల్లార సోమయ్యకు బానశేవ

లాంచనమూరం లుసి కాంగముందరకి లాంగదడ

చిరుభ

ఎత్తుటిబాండి -(శ్రీ) చేరాంటస్తాలు సురతొంటస్తాలు

యుర డంబళ్ళనాకినవడం-

బాలాండులాలు

-49-

యుదరల్లు బాండితథ్ధ మబలార సోమయ్యవ

ర్తమాండోంచినందరి యుదాంగాదబచరళ్ళ-

సుభ్రతలాంగ్లు ఇంత్యాలుబ్ది దివసాయుల్లగా

pleader contends for his full

Costs. I grant the same.

27.8 1912. Sd/ G. V. P.

Subjudge T.C.

Copied by

Examined

P. R. Sathiswara

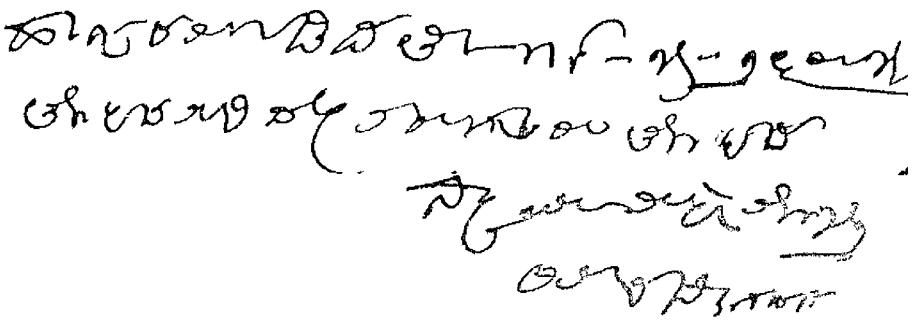
Compared by

T. Weigan

Asst Reader

True copy

Clerk to the Court



Subject:- Grant of N.A. permission Dembal village Mundargi Taluk.

****

No. L..A.S. . 70.
Gadag, 5- 9-57.

O R D E R.

Shri Jagadguru Tontadarya Mahaswamiji Gurutontadarya Swamiji has applied for grant of N.A. permission in his inam land S.No. 227 A-G of Dembal measuring 0-34, assessed at Rs. 3-12-0 for the purpose of construction of shops. The applicant is willing to abide by the other conditions which may be imposed by Government and to pay N.A. assessment.

The Mamlatdar, Mundargi, Dembal and C.O. and the Mamlatdar Mundargi recommend the grant of N.A. permission to use the whole area of 0-34 A.G. out of S.No. 227 of Dembal for the purpose of construction of shops, subject to the following conditions :-

1. The premises should be assessed at Rs.3-12-0. the assessment is fixed for the period ending 31-7-57 after which it is liable to xxxxx revision.

2. Only shops should be constructed in the plot. the area should not be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Collector.

3. Construction of the buildings should be completed within a period of two years.

4. Not more than ½ of the area of each plot or the area under N.A. use should be built upon and the remaining area should be kept open.

5. An margin of 10' should be kept open all along the perimeter of each of the plots or the area as such.

6. A set back distance of 40' should be kept open all along the road leading from Gadag to Laxmeshwar (approach road).

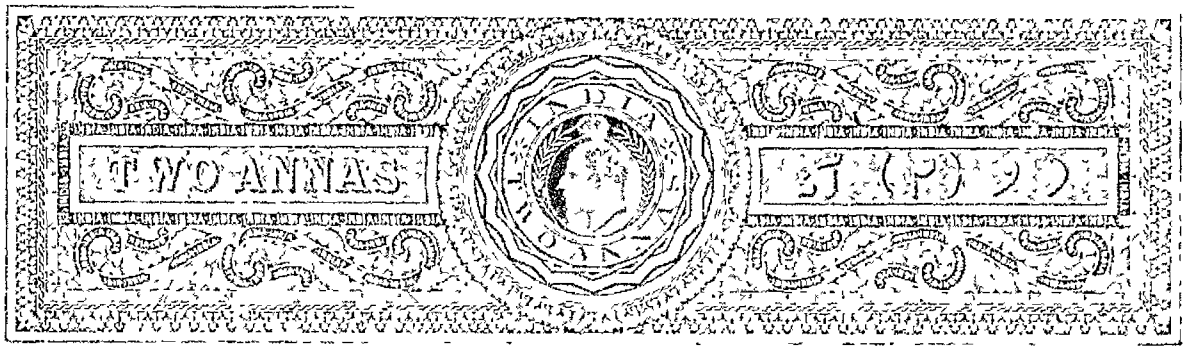
7. Proper access by a road for use of the shops should necessarily be kept.

8. The grantee should execute agreements within a period of one months from the date of order granting which the permission shall be deemed to be cancelled.

Asst Officer Gadag Dn., Gadag.

Copy forwarded with cover of the case to the Mamlatdar Mundargi for further action to the Mamlatdar Mundargi.

✓ Copy to the applicant w/cs.



Proceedings of the District Magistrate of Bellary
Dated 4-2-04 (in D.Dis No 129 of 04)
D W.G. Cowie, Esqr

Read the following papers. -

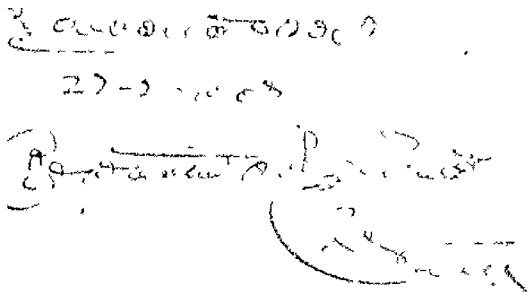
1 Petition presented by Sri R Ky B Gopalacharlu Garu B.A first grade pleader Hospet on behalf of Narayana Rowe and Venkoba Rowe of Tambrahalli Village in Hadagali Taluk requesting the Cancellation of the proceedings of the Head Assistant Magistrate permitting the Sota Swami to be taken in procession in Tambrahalli with cross palanquin and other insignia.

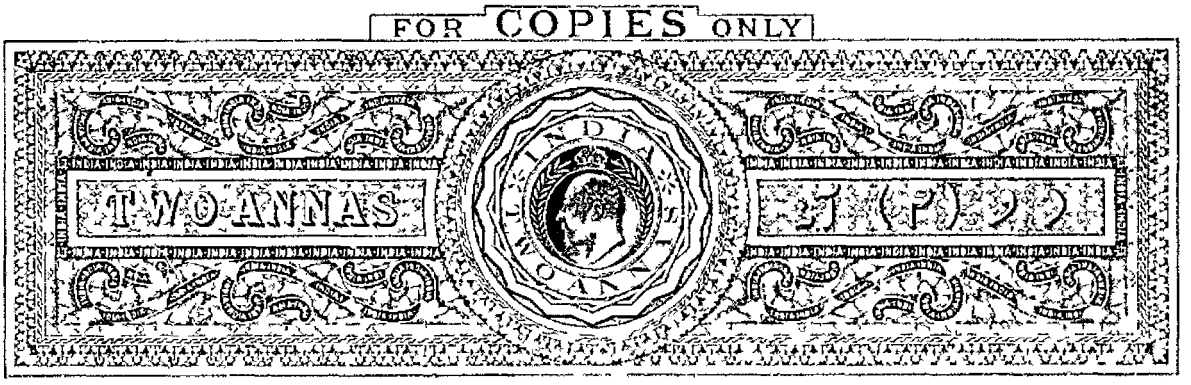
2 Report Sri. Ref No 67 29-1-03 from the Head Assistant Magistrate of Hospet.

Order.

I have perused the records, heard the petitioners Vakil and read the authorities to which ~~he~~ he referred me. I find nothing in the ~~matter~~ Calls to support his case, and it seems to me that the Head Assistant Magistrate's order was fully justified by what there was before him. I cannot say that there is more before me and I therefore reject the petition.

SV





(sd) D W G Cowie
District Magistrate
6-2-46

(True copy)

For the Magistrate

Copied by Sreenivasa Rao
Compared by D Sreenivasa Rao.
No of words 180
Corrections Nil

Copy applied for on 19th September
Copy prepared on 1st October
Copy sent by post on 4th October
For Commissioner

No. P/415 of 1910

28th May 1910

Number of words 90
Copying fee 0-2-0
Stamp fee 0-0-6
Paper cost 0-0-3
Total 0-2-9

Order on the petition of the Follo of Shri Niranjan Jagad-guru —

Shreman Niranjan Jagad-guru, Swami, Saasthan Math Dambal-Gadag has been permitted to have in cross palanquin with the panchkalas and other insignia of his office as Jagi guru of the Lingayet Community, in places within the Southern Division All Collectors and District Magistrates are requested to see that the exercis of the said right by the said Swam interfered with by anybody.

(Sd) M. C. Gibb.
Commissioner, S.D.

True Copy.
For Commissioner, S.D.

Copied by Ayasha

Compared by.

Copy applied for by Totadarisvru Total Lingil of Gadag vat oktiyar to Carimen Maharaj Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadharyswami Saunsthan Math Dambal and given on 2nd October 1914

It was ready for delivery on 1st October 1914

It was delivered on 2nd October 1914

No. of words	Copying fee	Comparing fee	Paper charges.	Total
130	-3-	-1-	-3-	-4-3

For Collector Dharwar.

No. 3811

Judicial Department:

Bombay Castle/3 December 1915.

TO,

Mr. Channe Basavayya Pakirayya Hungirimath and other residents of Mundargi,

Dharwar.

Memorandum:

With reference to their memorial, dated the 8th October 1915, appealing against the order passed by the District Magistrate Dharwar on the 9th August 1915, in which he intimated that, if preparations were made to carry the Annadan Swami of Gadag in a palanquin borne cross-wise or with the insignia of panch Mahan, orders would be issued under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 & Section 44 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, Mr. Channe Basavayya Pakirayya Hungirimath and others are informed that after careful consideration Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

Sd/- A. F. Kinderaley.

Under Secretary to Government.

" True Copy "

For Collector Dharwar.

Compared by

Copy applied for by Potadmari Guru Potad Swami
of Dambal

It was ready for delivery on 25th October 1909

25th October 1909

No of words copied Charges for comparing Total
132 0-3-0 0-1-0 0-4-0

H P Evans Clerk
for Collector of
Dharwar

Copy of order No 8230 dated 26th December 1906 passed by the District Magistrate Dharwar under section 44 of the Bombay Police Act regarding cross prohibition of Shri Jagadguru Potadswamy Samasthan Mads Dambal & Gadag

---

"One of the spiritual heads of the Lingayat Community by Shri Jagadguru Potadswamy Samasthan Mads Dambal & Gadag intends visiting several talukas of this District with his retinue. No persons of the Community have any right to interfere with the processions and ceremonials with which the Guru

54

Of the Swami will receive him. The Question of the right of the Swami to be carried in a Palanquin crosswise was decided some time ago by the District Magistrate.

I therefore order under Section 44 of the District Police Act, that the cross-Palki Procession with the usual attendant ceremonies be permitted and I shall request the District Superintendent of Police to make the necessary arrangements to prevent a breach of the peace on the occasions when the processions take place.

Sd/- C Hudson
District Magistrate
Dharwar

"True Copy"

Kiddle
for District Magistrate.
Dharwar

Received 16/3/17
Secretary
Sabha

Copy applied for by Andani Shari Guru Totadswami of Dambal on 27th November 1910.

It was ready for delivery on 13th December 1910.

It was delivered over on 13th December 1910

No of words	Copying fee	Comparing fee	Total
570	0-11-6	0-3-0	0-14-6

For District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

"Copy of order" passed by the District Magistrate, Dharwar on 14th May 1903 in the cross-palanquin case of the Totadswami of Gadag and the Gangadharswami of Hubli"

petition from Gurapa Aler and others dated 29th April 1903.

Bar. P. Prahadevaia
Bar. S. D. Rawate
Bar. J. S. Athavale
Bar W. B. Bilangadi
} pleaders for applicants

Bar Hercha
Bar. Karguderi
Bar phatak
} pleaders for opponents.

Order.

The Lingayats claim:—

The right of the Totadswami at Gadag and the Gangadharswami at Hubli to be carried in cross procession in a palanquin (that is the palanquin to be carried crossways instead of in the ordinary manner).

This is opposed by the representatives of the Shivayogeeswara Swami the chief spiritual head of the Smarta

- Swarta community.

The Shringeri Swami in 1835 sued in the civil courts for a declaration for the exclusive privilege in his favour and to recover Rs 15000 damages from the Hubli Swami, who had caused his palanquin to be carried crossways.

The case went up to the privy council who remanded it back to the High Court. The High court decised that civil courts had no jurisdiction to entertain such suits at all (1843). Meanwhile - Government had, in 1839, forbidden the Hubli Swami to assert his alleged claim.

In Mysore there appear to be various instances of Lingayat Swamis being forbidden the right, there appear also to be documents showing that the right was allowed to the principal Lingayat Swamis of Mysore. In this district both the Hubli and Gadag Swamis have exercised the alleged rights practically unopposed continuously for over fifty years.

The applicants argue that the Lingayats being independent of the Brahmins, the latter have no claim to interfere with whatever ceremonies the religious leaders of the former choose to adopt.

The opponents on the other hand claim that the right to be carried in a palanquin crossways is a specific right of great importance and can only exist if sanctioned by a royal grant or usage and that in this instance no royal grant is asserted and the usage is only comparatively recent.

I think that I can deal with the question before me only under section 144, cr. p.c, or

Section 4 -

. Section 44 Bombay District Police Act. That is in connection with my duty to prevent breaches of the peace. I did not enquired into the merits of the case, because supposing a party wants to exercise such a right as this and the other parties object, it would not be fair for the latter to protect the former in its exercise without first enquiring into the fact whether the claiming party really has the right alleged; for supposing him not to have it, that would be tantamount to enforcing the exercise of an unjustifiable claim. - I do not think however it is necessary to go into the question with that elaboration which might be considered necessary in a civil Court of Law; supposing a practice in itself innocent has gone on peaceably for a good many years, it seems to me fair to hold that it should be allowed to continue and to afford legal protection to the parties concerned. I put the following questions for decision: -

(1) Has the practice of being carried in cross-palanquin been followed by the Kotadswamis of Gadag & Sangadharswamis of Hubli in past years; if so for about how long?

(2) Has the practice been continuous?

(3) Has it been practically unopposed?

I find as follows: -

(1) yes, for more than half a century.

(2) yes,

(3) yes,

I further find that the fact that the

- Lingayats are practically independent of the Brahmins seems to me to make it very doubtful if the latter can claim to interfere in or restrict the ceremonies of the former.

I order that the required permission be granted.

A request will be made to the District Superintendent of Police to make necessary arrangements for preventing a breach of the peace on the dates when the procession take place.

Sd- Dr. L. Gibb,
District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

"True copy"

for the District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

Sd

Sd/- [illegible]
Executive
Karnatak

2॥ సుదర్శన చిత్రపట ప్రదర్శన ఆరంభము మాత్రమే

(ఆ 32-ఫ్-2గా చూడుము

తిథి, " / " నక్షత్రము

3॥ శ్రీ ఆకొండి సత్యనారాయణ చారి వ్యవస్థాపకులుగా శ్రీ [illegible] సంగీత
కళాశాల ప్రారంభోత్సవము

ప్రేమానంద ఎంగారకర విద్యార్థిని - నన్ను స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని తిరిగి కూడా
చదువుకొని చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రతి రంగాలు చదువుకొని ఇవ్వడానికి
ఉపకారం. అయితే ఆ విద్య అందుకోవడానికి నాకున్న సహకారంగానే
ఏ రాష్ట్రమైన కొన్ని చోట్ల ఉపకరణాలు ఉన్నాయి చూపించడం
మంచిది. క్షేత్ర చుట్టుపక్కల ఉన్న [illegible] ఉపకరణాలు
చేసుకోవడానికి [illegible] కారణం. దానివల్ల ఇతర రాష్ట్రాల్లో
ఉన్న ఉపకరణాలు చూడటానికి ఆసక్తి పెరిగింది. ఇలాంటి
చదువులు విద్యార్థులు [illegible] చూడటం ఉపకరణాలు [illegible]
[illegible] ఉపకరణాలు [illegible]

Judgment passing order in Regular Civil
Appeal (Land Grant Matter)

Decision on ( ) dated 15-5-57
Order 37) 19-5-57

Petitioner — Sangayya S/o Basayya Hiremath Agsur

V.

R. — Total Survey.
S. — Civil Judge Court at Agsur for Order

Facts

The suit for permanent injunction.

There is a case set up regarding inheritance of Hereditary Village Office in Velankanni Taluka — One Sangayya S/o Basayya had given an application that he is the rightful heir of the inam land S. No. 45 attached to the Hereditary Village for performance of service assigned to the holder. Sangayya the original inamdar and hereditary holder died on 13-9-1[illegible] leaving his sons and grandsons after his coming an enquiry was started in the name of Basayya his eldest son. But before the succession enquiry could be completed he entered into a deed with the Respondent-Total Survey as if the Respondent was inamdar and Basayya was performing the service duties and enjoying the land on behalf of Total Survey and stated to be paying Rs 5/- only to have control the Respondent. The question is as to who is the rightful inamdar entitled to hereditary rights and whether the applicant had proved [illegible]

Namely

1) The Khasra for the years 1306 F, to 1310 F

2) Shajrawar of 1314 Fasli

3) Jamabandi Taluka of 1319 Fasli.

The above mentioned record had been produced when the Inamdar was examined in the manner of the Siddappa the original Inamdar and thereafter the Petitioner. The Petitioner had submitted a succession statement for the year 1319 F. which indicated that succession proceedings had been started in the name of Basayya Sy. Siddappa Hiremath entering into agreement with the respondent treating Total Sanad as Inamdar gives rise to certain suspicion and it shows that Respondent does not have any locus standi as he is not an Inamdar and his possession of the Respondent's said land and water becomes illegal in the absence of succession statement as Inamdar. Respondent continued with his illegal possession till Sangayya Sy. Basayya appeared in the court stating that he is the right full heir of the Inam land and hails from this at Rayar Valley. Therefore he should be declared as legal full heir and Inam land and mutation be ordered in his favour.

Respondent's contention pertaining to service of his long possession over the Inam land can not be the criterion to acquire Inam land rights over it as service Inam lands are kept over and above such

alienation on through transaction. If any
thereof it has taken place against the Government
Trustees it will be open to them to sell the land in
the position of custodian of the property to obtain
succession proceedings, or to obtain court decree in his
favour does not arise at all. The possession of
the Respondent will be deemed as illegal and he
will have to vacate the premises. There is no
provision in the agreement of the Respondent
that the applicant cannot take up this question
after such a long time as the succession court
itself is compelled to go into enquiry of the illegal
possession of the deceased land and to also problems
an illegal possession of the land and to
dispossess the illegal occupants of its non existence
Hence the Respondents argument will not hold good
to deprive the petitioner from his inheritance rights.
Also once the illegal possession of the Respondent
over the land is proved the proper course of action
at this stage will be to remove the illegal possession
of the Respondent and to take up the succession proceeding
for the land so that matter under question is settled as to the
possession of the rightful heir. The case may be taken
under Government consideration and the necessary
proceedings started as per rules.

Take all the necessary steps to take action
accordingly.

SD

Stella Rees Advocate
Commissioner
15-5-57

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ

(B) ಲಾಜಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ

ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು 165	ಸಮಯದ ಅವಧಿ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	(A) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ	ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು
			(B) ಲಾಜಿಕ್	
(1) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	45			
2) ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	1		(A) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	
3) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ	6-19		3) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ	
4 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ	ಸಿ—ಎ		ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ	
5 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಕಠಿಣತೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟ	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪದವಿ ಮಟ್ಟ	(ಸಿ)	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪದವಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು	
6 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ	ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ	(ಎ)	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ	
7 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್	ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ	(B) ಮತ್ತು (ಎ) ಮಾತ್ರ		
8 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್	ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ		
13 ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ	14 ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬೇಕಾದ	(15) ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ	
ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ				
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ		

Received ... 1909

Mr. Secretary

سرکار عالی تعلقدار صاحب ضلع گنٹور

سلام مسنون

۱۳۱۹ دریافت انعام توڈ سوامی ڈغبل قصبہ گاگ انعام در گنٹور

۱۳۱۹/۱۶۹ وسنگن ۴ ال قصبہ بیرگہ

بر صاحب عالی

سلام

گذارش ہے کہ دو مندر قصبہ بیرگہ میں توڈ سوامی کا نام انعام رکھتے ہیں قدیم سے بھگوتہ دوا چلے آتے ہیں بہ زمانہ واجد علی شاہ دیوتا چلے گئے اور حسب انتظار مجریہ محکمہ ہذا میں حاضر ہوا چلے آتے ہیں طمع

التماس ہے

لہذا تحکیم دریافت کیرے نام سے تحت مرتب فرما کر بہ درستی فرمانا صاف و ظ

مرقوم ۲۷/ آبان ۱۳۱۰

گذارہ

لبیاد لہ سدیا سکندر آباد، شرمہ تحکمدار

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To,

The Collector & District Magistrate.

Dharwar.

Respected Sir,

I, the undersigned, Vattmukhtiar of the Shri Jagada Guru Tontad Swami, Sansthan Math Dambal and Gadag, most respectfully beg to apply for permission as under :-

1) As usual, the Car Festival of the Aradi Tontad Siddha Lingeshwar is to be held on Chaitra Shudda Purnima, this year, i.e. on 20-4-1943 and the Small Car Festival on 21-4-1943, accompanied by Cross Palanquin procession of the present Swami and this occasion will be attended with Band and Music.

2) The undersigned had applied to the Mamlatdar of Gadag, but he was informed that this time the permission should be obtained from the Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar, and hence this application is presented to your honour.

3) This festival is a local affair and is not attended by outsiders and it being held from time immemorial it is prayed that the necessary permission may kindly be granted and, as usual, a Yadi may be written to the local Police Officers to make arrangements to maintain order during the festival. Programme of the Jatra is kept herewith. For this act of kindness I shall ever remain

G a d a g. Sir,

19th April 1943. Your most obedient servant,

Bombatti

Vatt Mukhtiar of Shri Jagad Guru Tontad Swami, Sansthan Math Dambal and Gadag.

Forwarded with respects
through the Mamlatdar
& First Class Magistrate,
Taluka Gadag.
Gadag.

Bombatti

Order under Section 103, Criminal Pro. Code.

Before the Magistrate of the District of Thorvar.

At Thorvar dated 17th January 1908.

Read an appeal dated 16th December 1907 from the prisoner Morin Hedlerg of finding against him in order passed by Mr. Bevan, Asst Chief Magistrate of Thorvar in the case No. 2 of 1908, in which the accused Morin Hedlerg was convicted of failing to give security for good by executing a bond for £100 with one surety for £50 under Sections 109 & 112 of the Criminal Pro. Code, and ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months or until within such period the security required is furnished by him,

Read the copy of the evidence recorded against, which ~~~~ necessitated the petition of appeal.

Order thereon.

It is certainly not right that a young boy should be imprisoned for failure to give security to be of good behaviour. The Magistrate who decided the case wrote a long judgment in which he stated many other things that the evidence did not warrant.

The appellant, stated to be 15 years of age does not look more than ten.

I did not see what order the witness objected from the papers that he had no relations or other persons who could take care of him and it seems probable that on release he would again get into bad company. I therefore write to two firms and the Christian gentlemen asking if they would take charge of the boy and promising to subsidise him for the charge of the gentleman whose reply I first received. I have received a reply from the Rev. ~~~ F. Bench of the Good Shepherd, Thorvar.

I order that the boy Morin Hedlerg shall be handed over to the Revd. F. Bench or to any one deputed by him to take charge of him. This order will operate as a discharge under Section 109.

51

Sd/ H. C. Kelly,

Asst. Magistrate, Thorvar.

B. V. Katageri, B. Com. B L
ADVOCATE

Phone : 29717
24,
BANG. ..-18

Date 30th Aug: 1

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore,
Central Revenue Buildings,
Queens Road,
BANGALORE - 1

Sir,

Sub:- A request for an opportunity of being heard in the case of Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Mahaswamigalu, Samastanmath, Gadag

....

It is reliably learnt from the local office (Hubli that this file has been transferred to this Hon'ble Cour

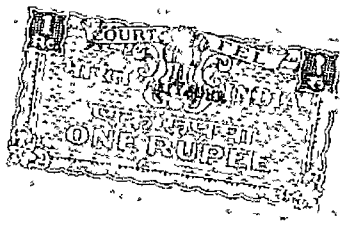
It is prayed that a certified copy of the order levying Estate Duty may kindly be issued, since further proceedings in the matter is to be pursued.

I am enclosing herewith the vakalath, issued i.. my favour.

Yours faithfully,

58

Encl:- 1 Vakalath.



In the Court of COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX IN MYSORE, BANGALORE

No. of 19

Appellant/s, Petitioner/s, Plaintiff/s, Complainant/s Decree-Holder/s, Applicant/s } Vs. { Defendant/s, Respondent/s, Accused, Judgment-Debtor/s Opponent/s

Shreeman Niranjan Jadadguru
Tontadarya Mahaswamigalu,
Samasthanmath, Gadag Vs.

I/We Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Mahaswamigalu Samasthanamath, Gadag .. the . . . . . Nos . . . . . in the above matter hereby appoint and retain Sri B.V. Katageri, B.Com., B.L., Advocate,

94, Mysore Road, Bangalore

to appear act and plead for me/us in the above matter and to conduct prosecute and defend the same and all interlocutory or miscellaneous proceedings connected with the same or with any decree or orders passed therein, appeals and or other proceedings arising therefrom and also in proceedings for review of judgment and for leave to appeal to Supreme Court, and to obtain return of any documents filed therein, or to receive any money which may be payable to me/us in the said matter

2 I/We hereby authorise him/them on my/our behalf to enter into a compromise in the above matter, to execute any decree/order therein, to appeal from any decree / order therein and to appear, to act and to plead in such appeal or in any appeal preferred by any other party from any decree/order therein.

3 I / We further agree that if I/We fail to pay the fees agreed upon or to give due instructions at all stages, he / they is/are at liberty to retire from the case and recover all amounts due to him/them and return all my/our papers and monies till such dues are paid.

Executed by me/us this .. 28th. day of..Aug .19 71atGadag..

Signature/s

Executants are personally known to me and he. signed before me

~~Satisfied as to identity of executants signature~~

Certified that the contents were explained to the executants in my presence in Kannada language known to him/them who appeared perfectly to understand the same and have signed in my presence

Accepted.

.....

.....

.....

Advocate/s for .. ~~Appellant~~ Petitioner

Date 30-8-1971

Address for service :

B.V. Katageri, B.Com., B.L.,
Advocate,
94, Mysore Road, Bangalore - 18

IN THE HIGH COURT OF MYSORE AT MANGALORE.
On Thursday the 26th day of August 1971 at 11 A.M.
PRESENT
The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Chandrashekhar
and
The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Nanje Gowda.
(COURT HALL NO.5)

ADDITIONAL DIARY CHARGES TO BE FILED.

1. M.F.A.393/68 Rs.500/-) Shri.V.Tarakeswar for respt.
2. M.F.A.89/69. Rs.75/-) Shri.M.R.Achar for applt.
3. M.F.A.259/69.Rs.75/-) Shri.S.Gundappa for applt.

PAPER BOOKS TO BE FILED.

1. M.F.A.314/70.) Shri.V.K.Joshi for applt.
2. M.F.A.341/70.) Shri.M.P.Mohanna for applt.
3. M.F.A.343/70.) Shri.S.M.Salt for applt.

INITIAL DIARY ENTERINGS TO BE PROCURED AND PRINT LIST TO BE FILED.

1. M.F.A.307/70.) Shri.M.P.Chandrakanth Raj Urs for applt.
2. M.F.A.58/71.) The Addl.Govt.Advocate for applt.
3. M.F.A.59/71(amount only)) -do-
4. M.F.A.60/71. " -do-) -do-
5. M.F.A.61/71. -do-) -do-
6. M.F.A.64/71. -do-) -do-
7. M.F.A.67/71. -do-) -do-
8. M.F.A.69/71. -do-) -do-

FOR ORDERS.

1. M.F.A.100/69.) Shri.P.P.Hegde for applt.
Re: Application for amendment of) Shri.T.A.Shree Rama for respt.
pleadings and decree.)

60

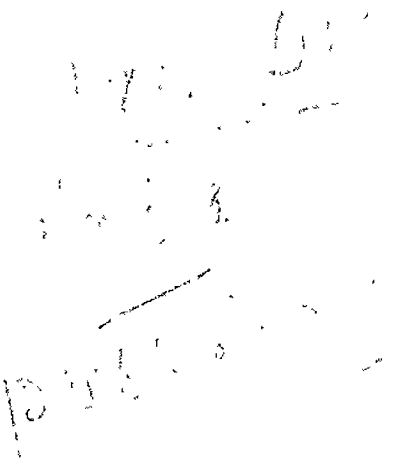
...contd..2-2.

2. M.F.A.of M.Secrm. X Shri.S.C Dhat for appli.
Res-1 o-payment of Court fee.X.

3. M.F.A.of Spl.L.A.O.Bangalore. X The Addl.Govt.Advocate
and Govt.Pleader for
Plaintiffs in Suit for
cancellation of Sale. Y. Shri.P.Krishnamurthy for Res.

Copies.

-0-0-0-



BEFORE THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER No.I

LAND ACQUISITION, T.B. PROJECT,

H O S P E T.

Sri Totada Swamy of Gadag

Claim under Section 9(3) & 10 of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894

I. This claimant received notice of acquisition 7 days ago.

II. This claimant is the full owner of the S.Nos.446 3 acres 13 cents and 445 - 1 acre 68 cents of Bachigondanahalli village. He disputes the correctness of the description that he is a trustee of the Dombala Mutt. He submits there is no institution as Dombala mutt. The whole properties belong to this claimant as an owner.

III. The claimant submits that he is entitled to and claims a compensation of Rs. 500/- per acre. There are no other claimants for the above lands.

S. Seshagiri Rao
Advocate for Claimants
23/10/58

Kondaraffa Kottappa Ranna
Valla mookthesara of Shree S.
Totadaraya Swamy Gadag

pursued by the then Interim Registrars Pvt. Ltd. Regarding
hours that the said matter was listed to be put up
urgently. Initially the argument of the non-filing
thereof in the said Act. The Act did also come to the
conclusion. In the face of above, it is ridiculous
to the part of respondent to claim that it is necessary which has to be carried in a cross-pulangain. It
is never enjoyed that right. This is the first
which the Union has to be allowed to use up a new
light.

6. As already stated in the Lien application
be noting up this new right, contrary to the
position of the very term is likely on contrary to the
in fact of civil and criminal court, is likely to
real connection in the state of the Position of and in
it probability it may lead to disturbance of public
tree. In the interest of public peace are tranquilli
to be, therefore prayed that the proceeding be stayed
that position let of the. It may at least be
and for a few days pending a full and thorough enquiry
specially since a postponement is not likely to cause
ma or hardship to the respondent.

Dated 30th July 1971.

Copy applied for by Totademariguru Totadswami of Gadag Vat Mukhtiyar to Shrimen Mahaswami Sansthan Math Dambal and Gadag, on 3rd September 1914.

It was ready for delivery on 1st October 1914.

It was delivered on 2nd September 1914.

No. of words	Copying fee	Paper charges	Comparing fee	Total.
130	0/3/0	0/0/6	0/1/0	0/4/6

Sd/

for Collector, Dharwar.

No. P811.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle 13th December 1913.

To,

Pr. Chenna Basavayya Fakirayya Hungirimath and other residents of Hundagi,

Dharwar.

Memorandum,

With reference to their memorial, dated the 6th October 1913, appealing against the order passed by the District Magistrate Dharwar on the 9th August 1913, in which he intimated that, if preparations were made to carry the Annadan Swami of Gadag in a palanquin borne cross-wise or with the insignia of pancha kalasa, orders would be issued under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 or Section 4 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890. Pr. Chenna Basavayya - - Fakirayya Hungirimath and others are informed that after careful consideration Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

Sd/ A. T. Kindersley.

Under Secretary to Government,

"True copy"

Sd/ for Collector, Dharwar.

63

Copy applied for on 14th September 1912

Copy prepared on. 18th. October 1912

Copy sent by post on. 4th October 1912

[illegible]
for Commissioner, S.D.

No. P/415 of 1910

28th May 1910.

Number of words.
90
Copying fee 0-2-0
Comparing fee 0-0-6
Paper cost 0-0-3
Total. 0-2-9

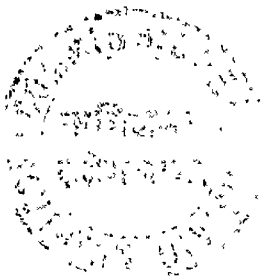
Order on the petition of the followers of Shri Niranjan Jagadguru Shri man Niranjan Jagadguru Totad Swami Sansthan Matt Lambal Gadag has been permitted to pass in cross palanquin with the Panch Kalas and other insignia of his office as Spiritual guru of the Lingayet Community in all places within the Southern Division All

64

Collectors and District Magistrates are requested to see that the exercise of the said right by the said Swami is not interfered with by anybody

Copied by
Sardar Khan
Compared
[illegal]

sd/ M. C. Gubb
Commissioner S.D.



True copy
[illegal]
for Commissioner S.D

Copy was applied for on the 25th day of February 1927
Twenty fifth
Record Keeper

Copy was ready for delivery on 3rd day of March 27
Record Keeper

Copy was delivered/sent by post on 4 day of March 27
[redacted]

G.S 277/14.

.370

.65.

ఆగ్రహంచి ప్రత్యక్షమై బండిద్దరు. ఆవనాము మీలాగేనండి. గనక్కి
శ్రీతిలాంటిదో చాలని చలగి ప్రసంగము కొంచ్చరు. నాకును
మీరాగని అంచిరి. ఎంతవిచక్షణ చెప్పకోవ్వ ఉంటాము నాను
ఇంటిక్కి మీలాగేనిద్దాం.

లాభం.

చాలని ప్రసంగము కేంచ్చాక నంటి ఉన్నమ్మటి తీయ్యాలి
ఉంటాదన్న. శాంతిచు ఉంచి చేట్లనుచు నరుగుచేసుకొంటిలా ధర్మము
కొమ్మ లంది రవి ఉంటాసాను తెచ్చుకోండి. చేతాలు లంగాములా
గనక్కి శ్రీతిలాంటి ఉన్నారు ఉంటారి. శరకారులు—
గనక్కి శ్రీతిలాంటి ఉన్నారు ఉంటా నేచ్చుకొన్నా. ఒకసారి
ఉన్నారు ఇన్నట్లైతే మీలాగా ఉన్నా. భక్తులు శిష్యులు
గనక్కి శ్రీతిలాంటి ఉన్నారు ఉంటారి. ఉగడ్తలు బంక
శరకారి కానరయిద్దర్దు నరుగుచేసుకొన్నా కుబ్జుత్వముచేసి
చదువుగాదుగని ఎంత శిష్యులు కొన్నారు ఉంటారి చూడు
శరకారులు నేచ్చుకొన్నిద్దరా నరుగుచేసుకొన్నా. నాను
చాలని చన్న: చూచుకొన్నాలని. చలంత కాలమాళ్ళు ఉంటాయి
తీరాలి. నాను ఎన్నో చిరకాలమాళ్ళు ఉంటుంటే మా
తీరా లంత స్థాయిని ఇన్న చాలని చన్నా ఎంతలు కొండగా
నరుగుచేసుకొంటిన్నా. తీరాలంత స్థాయి మీలాగా ఎంతలుకోవ్వ
ఎంతలుగని ఇన్న చాలని చన్నా అంటున్నా. ఉంటూ అయిద్దర్దు

ey was applied to, as

ney was ready for the

Kind

Telegraphic address (post by pos

Copy was ap... (typhoid) ... (28th) day of February 2...
(twenty-fifth)
Rajpura Road.

Copy was ... on 3 day of March 2...
Rajpura Road.

Copy was delivered ... by hand on (1 day of March 2...
Rajpura Road.

67°

Ref o-15 g

Low o- 3 c

P 1 0

1-11-3

67

Copy was sent (by post) on the (25th) day of February 27
(Court staff)
Record Keeper

Copy was delivered to the [illegible] on the 3 day of March 27
Record Keeper

Copy was delivered to the [illegible] on the 4 day of March 27
Record Keeper

O.S. No. 17

III

6/0

Agri. 0-15-9

Tank 0-3 6

P 1-4-0

1-4-3

67

ఇంకా ఎన్నో ఆలోచనలు మనసులో ఉన్నాయి. కానీ ఇప్పుడు
వాటిని రాయడానికి సమయం లేదు. ఇంకా ఎన్నో

ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಇಷ್ಟಾಂತಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಥ

ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಉತ್ಸವಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುವ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುವ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದು ನಾವು ಸಹ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುವ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಪಂದ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾವು ಸಹ ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಆಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆವು. ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೆಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಆಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆಗ ನಾವು ಕುಸ್ತಿ ಆಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸೋಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆಗ ಸೋತಾಗ ಬೇಸರವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಗೆದ್ದಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಕಬಡ್ಡಿ ಆಟಗಳು ಸಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ಆಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ——

ಸುಬ್ಬಿ ಮಾಲು ಕೊಂಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಆರೋಪಿಯ ಮುಖ ನೋಡಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ಆರೋಪಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ಆರೋಪಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ——

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರು ——

ಸುಬ್ಬಿ ಮಾಲು ಕೊಂಡು

by post

Copy was despatched to on 25 th day of February 1927

twenty four (24) Record Keeper.

Copy was received by railway on 3 rd day of March 1927

Record Keeper.

Copy was delivered (sent by post) on 4 day of March 1927

Postal Clerk

0-6-9
0-1-6
0-0-6
0-8-9

68

ಕಲಂ ೨೨೭ ಸಿಆರ್‌ಪಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೋರಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿ

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೋರಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

Yours faithfully,

Signature

Name

Address

Mobile No.

Email ID

Aadhaar No.

Date

Place

To,

The Manager,

Bank Name

Branch Name

Branch Address

Subject: Request for Issuance of Demand Draft

Dear Sir/Madam,

I request you to issue a Demand Draft for the amount mentioned below. Please debit the amount from my account and issue the DD in favour of the payee mentioned.

Amount (in words): _____

Amount (in figures): ₹ _____

Payee Name: _____

Purpose: _____

Please find enclosed the cheque/cash for the above amount. Kindly issue the DD at the earliest.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Signature

Name

Account No.

Mobile No.

Arguement on behalf of Shri Jagadguru Totadswami of Gadag That Annadanaswami of Mundargi should not be allowed to go in procession seated in a cross palanquin with Panch Kalasa.

.....

A detailed inquiry was held in this respect by your worthy predecessor, Mr. E. Maconochie, and an order prohibiting Annadanaswami from enjoying these rights has been passed by him on 9/8/1913.

It is a well considered order and I beg to adopt it as my arguement in this case, so a copy of it is attached herewith. Annadanaswami's appeal to the Government on this order has been rejected : a copy of that also is attached herewith.

Annadanaswami Math is a subordinate to that of .... Totadswami. This fact has been established in dispute which went up to the High Court : vide special appeal No. 277 of 1875 referred to in the order of Mr. Maconochie. The desciples of Shri Jagadguru Totadswami will resent the assumption of these privileges by Annadanaswami. Hence there is every likelihood of the breach of public peace. In the last but two papers of the order referred to above Mr. Machonochie says " It would be directly contrary to the interests of public order and peace to admit it ..... (privilege) in the case of every Math that chooses to cut itself off from the parent institution.

The principal points are 2 :

1. The privilege of Panch Kalasa and cross palanquin are enjoyed by Swamis of Maths of unquestionable pre..... eminence.

2. Totadswami Math belongs to that order and Totad swami's right to enjoy those privileges has been consider ed and admitted by the Collector and District Magistrate

5. Annadanaswami Math is not a Math of that position but it is subordinate to that of Totadswami : and ..... Annadanaswami has not enjoyed the right previously.

The assumption of these privileges by Annadanaswami is a challenge to the supremacy of Totadswami and will .. cause breach of the public peace.

It was on the score of these points, that ..... Annadanaswami has been prohibited from enjoying these ... privileges by the District Deputy Collector & Divisional Magistrate in his order passed on 9/9/1912, and by the Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Macnochie, in his order passed on 9/8/1913 and Annadanaswami's appeal on the order of the District Magistrate was rejected on ..... 15/12/1913.

His Civil Suit in this respect went up to High Court and was decided against him.

Only two years back the 1st. Class Magistrate of Gadag prohibited Annadanaswami from taking out a cross palanquin procession and with Panch Kalasa.

He is persistently making applications in this respect, and all of them are rejected.

Now to explain the respective positions held by the Totadswami and Annadanaswami, I will give a short history of the origin of Annadanaswamis. Annadana Math means a Math where food is given in charity (a free boarding house). Totadswamis of old maintained many such Maths. Totadswamis began the practice of appointing Annadanaswamis to look after these Annadana Maths. Annadanaswami is ... always appointed by Totadswami. This point is set at rest by the decision of the High Court of Bombay in its ..... special appeal No 277/1875. Therein it has been held that the tenure upon which Annadanaswami held lands was such that Totadswami was entitled to resume possession of .... them at pleasure. Ex. 46 in the said appeal shows that Totadswamis were masters of the Annadanaswamis. Ex. 50 in it, which is a letter written by several Swamis, in....

including Annadanaswami is a clear acknowledgement Totadswami's supremacy. This case arose out of di in which the predecessor of the present Annadanasw denied the overlordship of Totadswami and tried to independence and ended in ejecting him from the ol dana Math at Mundargi. The present Math of Annada at Mundargi is built quite recently.

In dismissing Annadaneswami's suit No.277 for declaration of his rights to enjoy the privile question, the learned Sub Judge has decided that p of cross palanquin and Panch Kalasa are special pr enjoyable by High Priests of the Hindu religion, l Totadswami and cannot be claimed by upstarts like Annadanaswamis. The concluding words of his judge are " The streets are public no doubt: but they ar to be used for trespassing on the rights of the priests of the Hindus, who alone are entitled to them in a cross palanquin with its paraphernalia a their subordinates and desciples like the plainti (Annadanaswami) nor members of the public at larg

Under these circumstances there are good g to hold that the assumption of these privileges b Annadanaswami will be resented by the followers of swami , who are to be found in each and every vill this part of the Karnatik and will be a cause for breach of public peace.

In the village of Venkatapur Totadswami h Mathand a field and there are followers of him in village as also in villages surrounding it. The now sent by the olice is one sided, the desciple Totadswami have not been heard . District Magist once prohibited the Annadanaswami in this respect order has been upheld by Government. So it is req that Annadanaswami should again be prohibited fro Panch Kalasa and cross palanquin.

Annadanaswami is persistently making app

Below of

n Shidayya. Basayya

Shri manmaharaja Niranjan
rnigal, Sansthan math
questing to abstain from
municipal Dispensary,
posed by the municipality

No 1222 of 1933
ffice of the civil Surgeon,
Dharwar 25th may 1933.

plements to the Collector of
isposal.

ಸಹಿ/ D. S. Dharale
Sd: D. S. Dharale
L. M. & S. B.M.S.
offg. Civil Surgeon. Dharwar

No. 1223 of 1933.
ffice of the civil Surgeon
Dharwar, 25th may 1933

ayya. Basayya. Hiremath
aharaja Niranjan Jagadguru
stan Math Dambal & Gadag

The Collector of Dharwar
ire.

ಸಹಿ/ ಎಸ್. ಡಿ. ಧಾರವಾಡ
L. M. & S. B. M. S.
offg. civil Surgeon
Dharwar

Copy

శ్రీ. సన్న ముఖాల నరసింహ జగద్గురు తోంటేకాయ
మహాస్థాన మఠాధిపతులు సంస్థాన మఠపరంపర్య వగదగ ఇచరవం
మోశ్వియుగ రిద్దయ్య బసయ్య శిశోయుగ ఇచరు మూలం
అభియుయ్యి గదగ-బీటు పోరియమునని చాలుటీయ దవా
నోళి బి బి శబాంది ఇకరధీనరు థారువదన్ను బడేయు
నుబళ్ళిగ్గోందు చివంతి ఆభివృద్ధికొంబిద్దారి, ఈవిషయ
అందరి జినరుడాకబోశేంబు వచూతు. మమనిని బాలుటీయుం
తరాచు ఆరచ్చు)సార.

నం ఇ౨౨ గదగ33

నిష్ఠాళ నరసినర ఆప్తేనధ్వా
లా ఎగ్ - గ - గదగ3

ధారవాదదకళ్ళశకర కడేగె అదన్ను ~~చిక్కు~~ ఆడియుచదర
కలుచాని ఆధ్వనా ~~నిల్లి~~ కూర్చిదన్న నిల్లి నుచదర నలుచాని నవ్వ అనుమతియ
న్న ~~చిక్కు~~ కళ్ళనిదె (ఒబ్బిగెయన్నకళ్ళనిదె)

కొయుచినంద

ఎళ్ళి. బి.ఎన్ ధవళగిరి
నక్ష.

ఎత్. ఎమ్. ఆస్పంత ఎస్.
ఎచ్. ఎస్
ఆసిసిఆఫీసింగ - నిసిల్. కరాణాధ్వ
త. -

నం ఇ౨౨ నూ గదగ33
నిష్ఠాళ నేజనినర ఆప్తేనధ్వా
లా ఎగ్ - గ - గదగ3

శ్రీ బాగళ్ళరు తోంటేకాయ్ మహాస్థాచిమళ్ళవర చరణాం
ఒర శిద్ధయ్య బసయ్యనవరిగె వగదగ ఇకరింద లాళనిరుచదరం
ని

నీవు న్నళ్ళు ~~చిక్కు~~ ధారవాడదళ్ళి జోడిసి కూచిబీయవా ని
కళ్ళశకరవన్ని చూడ్సియుచిబీళ్ళనాదబళికొండు లాళనిదె.

ఇంప్లీలాల్
నిష్ఠాళ నరసినధ్వాచారిగళిక
కళ్ళనిదె

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

ಅಂಗಡಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ - ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರ ನಡುವೆ ಆಗುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ವಿಫಲವಾದರೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲು ವಿಫಲವಾದರೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇ.ಆ.ಪ್ರ(ಪ್ರ)ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ/ಪ್ರ.ಸಂ/೨೦೨೨-೨೩/೧೨೭೫ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೭.೦೭.೨೦೨೨

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಳಾಸ - ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ, ಕಾಡಂಗಿ, ಕಾಡಂಗಿ ಅಂಚೆ, ಕಾಡಂಗಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ, ಕಾಡಂಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಕಾಡಂಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - ೫೭೨೨೦೪

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಹೆಸರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಯ್ಯ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ೯೪೮೦೨೭೩೫೧೬

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ ವಿಳಾಸ - ssgkadangi@gmail.com

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ - ೧೯೫೮

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಹೆಸರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾವರ್ಧಕ ಸಂಘ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕಾ/೧೨೩೪/೧೯೫೮-೫೯)

ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಂ. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪಗೌಡ

ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಹೆಸರು - ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಟಿ. ಗಂಗಾಧರಯ್ಯ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಾಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು - ೮ (೫ರಿಂದ ೧೨)

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೨೨

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೪

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ೩೧೬

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ೧೯

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ೩

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ - ೨೨

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೩

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೧

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಖಾಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೪

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭರ್ತಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೧೮

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭರ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೧೯

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭರ್ತಿ ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೩

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಭರ್ತಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೨೨

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಖಾಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು - ೩

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಖಾಲಿ

ಸೆಗ್ಗಿಪ್ಪಡ್ಡಿ ಸಂಗಾತಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಡ್ಡಕದ ಜೈಂಟ್ಸ್ ಗುರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ
ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ. ಉಂಡ್ಡಂಗ್ಲೆಗಳ ಬೆರಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಗ
ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ತೆರಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ
ಆಲ್ಫಿಕಾರುಗಳು ಹಾಲಿಶರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಅಂತಾ ಕೆರಳಿ ಬಿರುಬಿಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಸೊಂಡಲಸ್ಟ್ರಾಲಿಯಾದಿಯು. ಕಾಗಿನಾತ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ ಅಂದ - ಅಪ್ಪನ್
ಸೈಲಾಲಿಸಾಳ್ಳಿಗಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ - ಕೊಬ್ಬಿನಂಶ ಅಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ
ಬೆಳಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಚಾದಿಸಿ ನಿದ್ರಾಹೀನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದಾಸುಳ್ಳಿ ಸಾಲ್ಕೆಗಾಂಡಿರು
ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಂ. ಬಾ ೩೨ ಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ - ಉರುತ್ತಿರೆ. ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಧರಾ-
ತ್ರಿಲೋಚಾದಿ ಅಭ್ಯಸ್ಥ - ಬೆಳಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಾ
ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟಾಮಿ ಇರುತ್ತೆ - ಆ ಶೆಲಿಪ್ಪಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಅಭ್ಯಸಾದ ಜ್ಯೂಸ್ ಕಾ-
ಪ್ಪಿಕಾಂಡ ಚಿತ್ರಂ ಬರ ೩೨ ಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಳಿಸಿ ಬಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ - ಆದರೂ ಆತ್ಮೆ
ಆತಂಕ ಎಳ್ಳಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಕಾರಾಂತ ಶೆಲಿಂಗಸಾಮಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ
ಪಿಪೆಕ್ಟಿಂಟಿಗಾಳ್ಳಿಗಾಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ - ಆ ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಗಾಂಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾಲಿ ಆ-
ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಳ್ಳಾಲ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಧ್ವಂಸ್ಟ್ರೆ ನಂ. ಬಾ ೩೨ ಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದೆ -

ಆಗಾಗ ಗಾಳಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ - ಆಗಾಗ ಕೈಲಿಕ್ಕಿಂಡಿರುವುದಲ್ಲ
ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ - ಆ ಶೆಲಿಪ್ಪಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲಾಳುಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ
ಸಿಮಿಷಾಲಸಿಂಡಿಯಂತೆ ಆಭ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಿ ಭಾತ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾ
ಶೆ. ಆಗಾಗಲಾಲಿಸಿ ಆಗಾಗ ಶೆಲಿಂಗ ಕೆಲಸ ಪಿಸಿಸಿಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವುಳ್ಳಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆ
ಕ್ಷಾಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಂದು ಆಭ್ಯಸ್ಥಾಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ

ಗಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಮೈಯಾಗಂಧಿಂದ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ನಂ. ಬಾ ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ -
ಸುಂದರಿ ಪಿಟಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ
ಯಾಸ್ಪಿಕಾಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಾ - ಗಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಮೈಯಾಗಂಧಿಂದ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ನಂ. ಬಾ ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ
ಸುಂದರಿ ಪಿಟಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ
ಪಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಕಾಂಡಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಾ. ಮೈಯಾಗಂಧಿಂದ ಲಾಗಿನಿಯಿಂದ ನಂ. ಬಾ ಗುಬ್ಬಚ್ಚಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ
ಯಾಶೆಲಿಂಗಾ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಕಂಟಾ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ ಗಿಸ್ಟ್ರೆಷನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲಿಕಾಸ್ಪ್ರೆ

ಅನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಕಿಲಸ್ತರು ಪೌಲ್ಯಾಳು ಹಿಂಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಕೊಂಡಾ

ಲಕ್ಷಿ. ಯಿಂಗುಳು ನಾವೇ ಲಕಿಸಿ ಸು ಬಾಳಿಕ್ಕಾ. ಭೂತ್ಯಳಿಗೆ ಯಾತಿಶ್ಚಿ -

ಯು ವಿಷ್ಯಗಳು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ ಪಿಸ್ಟಾಂಗ್ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

ಆಂಕಿಲ್ಲಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಯಿಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಂಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕಾಳ್ಳ ಕಾಲ್ಪ ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಭಿಲಾಂಯಿತೆಂಕ್ಕಳ್

ಗುಲ್ಲಾಲ್ಲುಸಿಂಪ್ಪ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಾಗಿಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

ನಮಂಭ್ರಿತಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸ್ಥಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಲಸ್ತರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಪ -

ಇವರು ಕಿಲಸ್ತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರ

ಕಿಲಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಠಿಣವನ್ನು - ಇವರು ಇಷ್ಟಪ್ರಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡವರಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಾ

ಲಕ್ಷಿ - ಇವರು ಕಠಿಣವನ್ನು ಕಿಲಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲ - ಇವರು ಕಿಲಸ್ತರ

ಇವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾ ಸಾ. ಗಾ. ಕಿಲಸ್ತರು ಪ್ರಾಣ ಸುಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇವರು

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇ ಸಾ. ಗಾ. ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕಿಲಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ

ಇಂಥ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕಿಲಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ

ಕಳ್ಳ ತಿನಿದು ಹೊಗಿಲಿಲ್ಲ

ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನ ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಸ್ಟ್ ನೆಹರು ಯಾದವ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಸಾಮಾನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಅವರ ಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕದಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಕದಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನೋಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕದಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು

ನಾ ಅಂಬ ಕೊನ್ನ ಅಬಾಗ ಮಿಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಂಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ
ಮಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ. ಮಿಲಂಬಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ
ನಾಡಿಸಿ ಬಾಡಿಸಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ. ಮಿಲಂಬಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ನಾಡಿ ಅಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ನಾಡಿ ಅಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ನಾಡಿ ಅಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ನಾಡಿ ಅಬಾಗಿಂಗಿ ಅಬ್ಬಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ
ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಸಾಗಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಬ್ಬಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಬ್ಬವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ, ಸಹೋದರತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದರ ಮೂಲ ಆಶಯ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಬ್ಬವು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಮಾಸದ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯಂದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿನ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹೋದರರ ಬಲಗೈಗೆ ರಾಖಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಅವರ ಆಯುಷ್ಯ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಹೋದರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ಅವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಚರಣೆಯು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ರಾಖಿಗಳ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದ ರಾಖಿಗಳು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ರಾಖಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಮೂಲ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ರಕ್ಷಾಬಂಧನವು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಹಬ್ಬವಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸುಂದರ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ. ಇದು ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರ ನಡುವಿನ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅದು ಹೊಸ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ — ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಹ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಹ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಹ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ
ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಹ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯು ಸಹ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಲ್ಲ

ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಲಿನಷ್ಟು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಲು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಂದ

ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಜಾಲಿ ಮರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು.

ಹಾಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಇರುವುದು ಕಂಡು

ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ

ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯ

ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರವಾದ

ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕೆಲವು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು

ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯ

ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರವಾದ

ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಕೆಲವು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು

ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರೆಯಿ

ಅಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.

ಕಲಂ ೧೪೪ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವರದಿ

ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಲು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸೇರಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಭಂಗ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ಕಲಂ ೧೪೪ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ಕಲಂ ೧೪೪ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

8th (Eighth) March April 1931

(Seventeenth) 17th April 1931

18th April 1931

(Eighteenth)

1580
copying 3-0
comparing 0-12-0
Postage 0-1-6
3-13-6

Filed on 25-11-1930.

Decided on 21-3-1931.

Duration of the case 3 months and 27 days.

In the District Court of Dharwar.

At Dharwar. Ex.3.

Appeal No.485 of 1930 from Decree in Suit No.845 of 1929 of the Court of the Sub Judge Gadag (Mr.Dequeira).

Pleaders.

Mr.R.S.Chalgeri. 1, Mingappa bin Bharmappa Gojnur of Gadag.

... Appellant (Original Defendant).

Against.

Mr.P.P.Dixit. 1. Shri Niranjan Jagadguru Tontadarya Swami of Gadag. ... Respondent (Original Plaintiff).

Claim-Rs.600/-.

J U D G M E N T.

The plaintiff is the Mathapati or Head of a well-known Lingayat Math at Gadag. During the time of his predecessor, one Bhadraya, who was managing the estate of the Math on his behalf, purchased R.S.No.375 of Lakkaspur in the name of his wife Andaneva. When the Mathapati came to know this, he filed a suit against Bhadraya, Andaneva and one Irava and obtained a decree for possession against all of them (Ex.29). The Mathapati took possession of the land in pursuance of the decree, as shown by the certified copy of the Suit Register (Ex.38). But subsequently on the 19th of January 1911 he made a gift of the land to Andaneva at her request.

76

Sheristedar.

Andaneva was in possession of the land till her death in 1928, when her daughters Amarava and Gurava succeeded to it as her heirs. The defendant obtained a money decree against Amarava and Gurava in suit No.907 of 1928, and in execution of that decree he got the land attached. The plaintiff challenged the deed of gift executed by his predecessor in favour of Andaneva, and hence her daughters Amarava and Gurava reconveyed the land to the plaintiff on the 7th of January 1929 by the relinquishment deed (Ex.46). On the very next day the plaintiff made an application to the Court objecting to the attachment of the land (Ex.46A), but the objection was disallowed on the 15th of July 1929. The plaintiff instituted this action for a declaration that R.S.No.375 of Eklaspur belongs to the plaintiff's Math and was not liable to be attached and sold in execution of the defendant's decree in suit No.907 of 1928. The defendant contend-ed that the property really belonged to Bhadraya and not to the Math, that the deed of relinquishment passed to the plaintiff by Amarava and Gurava was fraudulent and intended to defeat his decree, and that the plaintiff's title to the land was lost by the adverse possession of Andaneva and her daughters for more than twelve years. The lower Court dis-allowed all these contentions and granted the declaration prayed for by the plaintiff.

2. In view of the decree obtained by the plaintiff's predecessor against Bhadraya, Andaneva and Irava in suit No.156 of 1908 (Ex.20) the learned pleader for the appellant did not seriously press his contention that Bhadraya was the real owner of the property and not the Math. In fact that question is res judicata, and it is not open to the appellant

to go behind the decree in suit No.156 of 1908. In pursuance of that decree the plaintiff's predecessor in title took possession of the land and subsequently transferred it to Andaneva by a deed of gift. It follows, therefore, that the plaintiff's predecessor has transferred the property of the Math without any legal necessity, and the Math is not bound by the alienation. Whether Amaiava and Curuva the heirs of the donee Andaneva reconveyed the land to the Math or not, yet the title of the Math could not be extinguished except by adverse possession for over twelve years. Hence the main issue argued in this Court is whether the plaintiff's Math has lost its interest in the land in suit by the adverse possession of Andaneva and her daughters for more than twelve years. My finding is in the negative.

3. The learned pleader for the appellant has relied upon the recent rulings in Baari Narayan Singh v. Mahant Kailash Gir (I.L.R. 5 Patna 341) and K Parkathaas v. Janki Ballabha Saran (A.I.R. 1926, Oudh 444) in support of his contention that the adverse possession of the donee commenced from the date on which she took possession of the property, that it was not interrupted by the death of the donor, and that the donor's successor did not get a fresh cause of action on his succeeding to the Math. These two rulings lend support to the appellant's contention, and had it been a case of sale, I would perhaps have upheld it. But it is only a gift, which obviously could enure during the life time of the donor alone who was for the time being the manager of the Math. This is made clear by the Privy Council in the case of Vidya Varuthi v. Balusami Ayyar (I.L.R. 44 Mad. 831 P.C.). It was a case of a permanent lease, and their Lordships held that

except for unavoidable necessity the head of the Math could not create any interest in the Math property to enure beyond his life-time, that a lessee had not adverse possession under Article 144 of the Second Schedule of the Limitation Act during the life of the head who granted the lease, and that the successor of the lessor got a fresh cuase of action on his succeed--ing to the Math. Applying the principle underlying this decision I find that the gift made by the plain--tiff's predecessor enured for his life-time only, and on his death the plaintiff acquired a fresh cause of action to challenge the gift and recover possession of the land in suit. It is not disputed that the plaintiff's predecessor died within twelve years before the execution of the deed of relinquish--ment by Amarava and Gurava when the plaintiff's right to challenge the deed of gift was still alive. By executing the deed of relinquishment Amarava and Gurava merely acknowledged the invalidity of the gift after the death of the donor. Hence the land in suit is not liable to be attached and sold in execution of the decree against Amarava and Gurava.

4. No other point was urged, and I dismiss the appeal with costs.

21st March 1931. Sd/ N.S.Lokur.
District Judge.

Typed by
Compared by
Karkun.

'True Copy'.

Sheristedar.

Appeal No.485 of 1930.

Grounds of appeal.

1. The decree of the lower Court is contrary to law and evidence.

2. The lower Court was wrong in holding that the plaint land belonged to the Math and is not liable for attachment and sale in execution of the decree of the defendant.

3. It erred in holding that Bhadrya and Andaneva purchased the property with profits of the plaint Math without the slightest possible proof for the same.

4. It committed an error of law in holding that the decree in suit No.155 of 1908 operated as res judicata as against the present defendant, when in fact, he was neither a party nor a representative of any of the parties in the original suit, but he is altogether a third person claiming the property in his own independent right.

5. The lower Court ought to have held that suit No.156 of 1908 was purely a bogus affair and paper transaction since it was of a collusive nature in order to save the property from the then creditors Bhadraya and the same dodge has been made even now looking to the relinquishment affair of 3-1-1929 to the plaintiff Math.

6. The plaintiff has utterly failed to prove the first issue the burden of proving the same being heavily on him.

7. The long-standing possession of the suit land and after suit No.156 of 1908 in the name of Bhadraya and Andaneva ought to have weighed with the Court to hold that the latter were the true owners of the land.

8. Although the bulk of the property rested with Bhadraya, the plaint land only reverted to --

Sheristedar.

Andaneva shows that she was the true owner in her private capacity which fact is amply proved by the records of the old register of lands bearing No.1.

9. The lower Court has not taken into consider-ation the fact of Rajinama and Kaboulayat with respect to the plaint land by Lingappa Mugali in the name of Andaneva subsequent to the decree in suit No.156 of 1908.

10. Even taking for granted that the relinquish-ment deed hasany effect in the eyes of law, the donee of a voluntary gift takes the gift subject to all the charges on the subject matter of the gift. Hence the lower Court ought to have held that the previous debts of Andaneva were a charge on the same.

11. The lower Court ought to have held that the suit was barred under Article 144 of the Limitation Act.

12. It was wrong in holding that the alienation of the suit property beyond the life-time of the original Swami was invalid as the gift to a priest for Swami's spiritual and secular benefit was legal and binding on the successors, since Bhadraya and his wife were rendering service to the Math for a long time.

13. It ought to have drawn adverse inference against the plaintiff on issue No.1 since the plain-tiff has not produced any Sanad or account books and other documents concerning the suit land.

14. It ought to have held that the surrender-affair was purely a sham transaction entered into by the parties in order to defraud the creditors.

15. Proper presumptions are not made, and evidence is wrongly weighed.

Typed by

Compared by

'True Copy'.

Sheristedar.

ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಹಿರೇಮಠ ಅವರ ಲೇಖನವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗೊಂದಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಓದುಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಗೊಂದಲ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುಗರು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ನಂಬಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಲೇಖಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಲೇಖಕರದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಲೇಖನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಓದುಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಂದಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು.

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL No. 7 OF 1883 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Twatadswami Guru Twatadswami, deceased, his heir Twatadswami, by his recognized agent Rachotmati (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Appellant.

versus

Shidlingayya, son of Eyawa, and others (Original Defendants). Respondents.

Appeal from the decision of RAV BAHADUR BABAJI LAKSHMAN, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Original Suit No. 694 of 1881.

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the Suit No. 581 of 1878. The judgment in *Ravaji Tamaji* v. *Pholapa Raghu* (a) may be thought to afford some foundation for this view of the suit. We agree, however, with Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., in thinking "it is impossible to maintain that the claim made by a total stranger to the original suit can be regarded as a continuation of a suit in which there had been a final decree before his claim (subsequently, in obedience to Sec. 331, converted into a suit) was made."—*Dayachand Nemchand* vs. *Hemchand Dharamchand* (b).

(a) I. L. R., 4 Bom., 127.

(b) I. L. R., 1 Bom. 527.

Sec. 331, it is to be remarked, provides that the Court is to proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit "for the property" had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant. Now the defendants' case is that they occupy the lands under tenancies created by Andanswami, but the latter, it is clear from the pleadings in the suit instituted by the previous Guru of the math Twatadswami against Andanswami, set up no higher title than to be entitled to manage the lands of the math independently of the plaintiff in that suit, a claim which was decided against him. Such tenancies, therefore, as defendants obtained from Andanswami, must be regarded as having been granted by him in that character, and for and on behalf of the math. The mere fact, therefore, of non-payment of rent by defendants to Andanswami or to Twatadswami or to the plaintiff for the last 12 years (even if non-payment had been proved by the defendants) could not operate to make their possession hostile to the math. The Subordinate Judge was, therefore, wrong in holding the suit barred. As there is no defence to plaintiff's suit on the merits, we must reverse so much of the decree of the Court below as has been appealed against, and order that possession be delivered of all the property to the plaintiff by the defendants. Defendants to pay plaintiff his costs here and in the Court below.

1st April 1884.

Sd/- CHARLES SARGENT.
Sd/- NANABHAI HARIDAS.

True Copy.

Asst. Registrar

Ag. Dy. Registrar

Asst. Registrar

Acting Sealer

Exd.—M. C

The 30th day of April 84

JUDGMENT IN APPEAL No. 7 OF 1883 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Twatadswami Guru Twatadswami, deceased, his heir Twatadswami, by his recognized agent Rachotmari (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Appellant.

versus

Shidlingaya, son of Eyawa, and others (Original Defendants). Respondents.

Appeal from the decision of RAV BAHADUR BABAJI LAKSHMAN, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Original Suit No. 691 of 1881.

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the Suit No. 581 of 1878. The judgment in *Ravoji Tamaji* v. *Dholapa Raghu* (*a*) may be thought to afford some foundation for this view of the suit. We agree, however, with Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., in thinking "it is impossible to maintain that the claim made by a total stranger to the original suit can be regarded as a continuation of a suit in which there had been a final decree before his claim (subsequently, in obedience to Sec. 331, converted into a suit) was made."—*Dayachand Nemchand* vs. *Hemchand Dharamchand* (*b*). Sec. 331, it is to be remarked, provides that the Court is to proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit "for the property" had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant. Now the defendants' case is that they occupy the lands under tenancies created by Andanswami, but the latter, it is clear from the pleadings in the suit instituted by the previous Guru of the math Twatadswami against Andanswami, set up no higher title than to be entitled to manage the lands of the math independently of the plaintiff in that suit, a claim which was decided against him. Such tenancies, therefore, as defendants obtained from Andanswami, must be regarded as having been granted by him in that character, and for and on behalf of the math. The mere fact, therefore, of non-payment of rent by defendants to Andanswami or to Twatadswami or to the plaintiff for the last 12 years (even if non-payment had been proved by the defendants) could not operate to make their possession hostile to the math. The Subordinate Judge was, therefore, wrong in holding the suit barred. As there is no defence to plaintiff's suit on the merits, we must reverse so much of the decree of the Court below as has been appealed against, and order that possession be delivered of all the property to the plaintiff by the defendants. Defendants to pay plaintiff his costs here and in the Court below.

(*a*). I. L. R. 1 Bom., 128.

(*b*). I. L. R. 1 Bom., 527.

1st April 1884.

Signed CHARLES SARGENT.
Signed NANABHAI HARIDAS.

True Copy.
Venkt Kashyap
Ag. Dy. Registrar

Venkt Kashyap
Acting Secretary

78

Exd.—M. C. The 30th day of April 1884

IN THE [illegible] COURT

Original Suit No. [illegible] of [illegible]

Plaintiff:-	Vs.	Defendant:-
Natural Resources Land by Act in England.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Under section [illegible] and Order [illegible] will [illegible] defendant above named [illegible]

The plaintiff [illegible] dwelling due to the [illegible] for his own use. [illegible] application [illegible] for [illegible]. The plaintiff [illegible] any objection. [illegible] him the [illegible]

Further the plaintiff [illegible] give Undertaking [illegible] Land [illegible] Council of the suit [illegible] so do so, the [illegible] possible loss

Under these circumstances, the Hon'ble court may be pleased:-

(a) [illegible]

[illegible]

(b) Do [illegible] receiver [illegible], I o[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(c) To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APPEAL No. 15 OF 1898 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Shivabasaya bin Kotraya and others (Original Defendants Nos. 1, 3 and 4) ... ... } Appellants.

versus

Totad Swami Guru Totad Swami, by his Vatmukhtiar Rachoti Mari Guru Totad Swami (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Respondent.

Appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur G. V. Bhanap, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Suit No. 275 of 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta with the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for the appellants.

Mr. Branson with Messrs. Shamrao Vithal and D. A. Idgunji for the respondent.

Judgments.—The first point to be decided in this appeal is that of *res judicata*. It was contended before us by counsel for the appellants that the respondent in his former suit expressly put forward his title as the foundation of his suit, and that the question of his title was tried and decided against him. There can be no doubt that the respondent did allege his title in the suit. In the plaint he says that the property belongs to him and he asks that his title to the property should be declared. I do not think, however, that he really sued upon title, that is to say, he did not sue as owner to eject the appellants as trespassers. The cause of action, he alleged, was that the lease, under which they held the property from him, had become forfeited owing to their failure to observe its conditions, and that they had not obeyed the notice to quit, founded on that forfeiture, given to them on the 17th March 1885. The only issues that would be necessary on this alleged cause of action would relate to the lease and its forfeiture, for it is clear that the respondent, admitting, as he did, that the appellants were his tenants, could recover possession only if it were found that the lease was proved, and that the tenure created by it had been forfeited. In addition, however, to these issues the Subordinate Judge framed an issue as to the respondent's title, *viz.*, "Is the Plaintiff owner of the properties by legitimate and customary descent from preceptor to pupil?" and he found that issue in the affirmative. He found also that the lease sued on was proved, and that there had been a breach of its provisions which entitled plaintiff to recover possession. The case then came on appeal by the appellants to this High Court. The learned Judges who heard the appeal reversed the decree and rejected the claim of the respondent with costs. One reason certainly which they assign for so doing is their disbelief in the genuineness of the document (lease) sued on (Exhibit B), and I think this is the only reason. I have searched the judgment in vain to find any other. The case is thus stated by the Judges. "With regard to the Totadswami's original rights over the Math it is somewhat difficult to form any clear opinion. It is certain that the defendants' family have been living in it for some generations. This is proved by the evidence on both sides. Whether they did so by permission or of right is one of the matters in dispute." (I omit the "if" clause for that is disposed of afterwards). Then they say "there can be little doubt that in 1841 the Math was recognized to be the property of the Totadswami and that he had authority to dispose of it on the decease or departure of the then incumbent." The tenure of Dod Baslinga is said "to have depended, apparently, not on his own rights, but on his obedience to the Totadswami." "The married members of the family" are said "to have lived in the Math with his sanction and as one of the family was a Charanti and acknowledged the Swami's authority, no objection was made." "San Baslinga" is said to have been "a disciple of the Swami and lived in the Math, but although he became a Charanti, the position of the other members of the family in the Math does not seem to have

80

APPEAL No. 15 OF 1898 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

Shivabasaya bin Kotraya and others (Original Defendants Nos. 1, 3 and 4) ... ... } Appellants.

versus

Totad Swami Guru Totad Swami, by his Vatmukhtiar Rachoti Mari Guru Totad Swami (Original Plaintiff) ... ... } Respondent.

Appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur G. V. Bhanap, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in Suit No. 275 of 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta with the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar for the appellants.

Mr. Branson with Messrs. Shamrao Vithal and D. A. Idgunji for the respondent.

Judgments.—The first point to be decided in this appeal is that of *res judicata*. It was contended before us by counsel for the appellants that the respondent in his former suit expressly put forward his title as the foundation of his suit, and that the question of his title was tried and decided against him. There can be no doubt that the respondent did allege his title in the suit. In the plaint he says that the property belongs to him and he asks that his title to the property should be declared. I do not think, however, that he really sued upon title, that is to say, he did not sue as owner to eject the appellants as trespassers. The cause of action, he alleged, was that the lease, under which they held the property from him, had become forfeited owing to their failure to observe its conditions, and that they had not obeyed the notice to quit, founded on that forfeiture, given to them on the 17th March 1885. The only issues that would be necessary on this alleged cause of action would relate to the lease and its forfeiture, for it is clear that the respondent, admitting, as he did, that the appellants were his tenants, could recover possession only if it were found that the lease was proved, and that the tenure created by it had been forfeited. In addition, however, to these issues the Subordinate Judge framed an issue as to the respondent's title, *viz.*, "Is the Plaintiff owner of the properties by legitimate and customary descent from preceptor to pupil?" and he found that issue in the affirmative. He found also that the lease sued on was proved, and that there had been a breach of its provisions which entitled plaintiff to recover possession. The case then came on appeal by the appellants to this High Court. The learned Judges who heard the appeal reversed the decree and rejected the claim of the respondent with costs. One reason certainly which they assign for so doing is their disbelief in the genuineness of the document (lease) sued on (Exhibit B), and I think this is the only reason. I have searched the judgment in vain to find any other. The case is thus stated by the Judges. "With regard to the Totadswami's original rights over the Math it is somewhat difficult to form any clear opinion. It is certain that the defendants' family have been living in it for some generations. This is proved by the evidence on both sides. Whether they did so by permission or of right is one of the matters in dispute." (I omit the "if" clause for that is disposed of afterwards). Then they say "there can be little doubt that in 1841 the Math was recognized to be the property of the Totadswami and that he had authority to dispose of it on the decease or departure of the then incumbent." The tenure of Dod Baslinga is said "to have depended, apparently, not on his own rights, but on his obedience to the Totadswami." "The married members of the family" are said "to have lived in the Math with his sanction and as one of the family was a Charanti and acknowledged the Swami's authority, no objection was made." "San Baslinga" is said to have been "a disciple of the Swami and lived in the Math, but although he became a Charanti, the position of the other members of the family in the Math does not seem to have

80

been disturbed. They lived in their separate rooms and there is nothing to show that they were specially authorized to do so by San Baslinga." This is all that is said about the tenure of the appellants, with the exception of a remark at the close of the judgment to the effect that the defendants were not likely to have signed away the Math in which their families had resided for generations. It seems, therefore, to me that the learned Judges, though very much in favour of the respondent, really decided nothing as to his title, but carefully refrained from doing so, since even when asked to do so in an application for review they refused. The reason is clear, namely, that it was unnecessary to do so, for even had they found that the respondent's title was proved, they could not, in the suit as then framed, have awarded him the property in the face of the finding that the lease sued on was not proved. They therefore left him to the remedy which he has now adopted, viz., a suit brought on title to eject the appellants, treating them as trespassers. Inasmuch then as the point of title was not heard and finally determined, but was purposely left undecided in the former suit, I am of opinion that the present suit is not barred by Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

I proceed then to discuss the question of title. There can, I think, be no doubt of the original title of the Totad Swami. This has been held proved now by three Courts and is amply supported by the evidence and facts in the case: I need only refer to the judgment of the Subordinate Judge in which this evidence and these facts are fully set out. The appellants are unable to produce any evidence of title and rely only on long possession. No doubt they have been occupying the Math for a very long time, but there is also no doubt that that occupation was in its inception permissive, and it lies on them to show how and when it became adverse so as to confer upon them a title by prescription. On this point again I would refer to the judgment of the Subordinate Judge for the facts and the evidence, and I adopt the conclusion he has arrived at. It seems to me that no adverse possession or title was set up prior to 1885, and that, therefore, the defendants have not acquired title by prescription. I think that the decree is right and ought to be affirmed.

As we differ in opinion on a point of law, we, under the provisions of Section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure, refer the appeal to the Chief Justice or such other Judge as he may select.

15th August 1898.

H. J. PARSONS.

The principal point of law which has to be considered in this appeal relates to the question whether, and how far, the present suit of the respondent-plaintiff was barred under Section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, by reason of the previous litigation between the same parties represented by the Suit No. 151 of 1889 and Appeal No. 152 of 1891. In his plaint in the present suit, the plaintiff makes a reference in express terms to this litigation. It is stated that the old suit was brought on the strength of the agreement of 9th November 1882, and it sought to recover possession of the property, because defendant had not carried out the terms of that agreement. The plaint further recited that though the first Court allowed plaintiff's claim, it was rejected in appeal, because the High Court thought that the agreement sued upon was of a doubtful character. Leaving the agreement aside, plaintiff accordingly in his present suit claimed to recover possession of the property in dispute on the strength of his general title as owner, and stated that the cause of action accrued due when defendant first denied to plaintiff's knowledge his title as owner in his written statement filed in 1889 in the previous suit. The lower Court has held that the High Court treated the old suit as one based on the agreement, and not on plaintiff's general title, and it accordingly decided that the plea of *res judicata*, raised by the defendants, did not bar the present

suit based on plaintiff's general title Mr Mehta, the counsel for the appellants, contended before us that the lower Court was in error in holding that the High Court treated the old suit as one based on the agreement only, and he contended further that both the questions of general title and of the particular agreement were in issue in the old suit, and the High Court disposed of both points in appellants' favour. It thus becomes necessary to consider the true nature of the claim made in the old suit, and the point or points on which the High Court's rejection of that claim must be held as final and binding on both parties. It appears from the copy of the plaint in the old suit that plaintiff, as head of the Totad Swami's Sansthan at Dambal, claimed to be owner of the Virakta Kal Matha at Betigeri, and he claimed to recover possession of the Matha together with the rooms or out-houses attached to it and the land with well, temple and trees appurtenant to it. The plaint no doubt laid stress on the agreement of 9th November 1882 and claimed to recover possession of the property, because the defendants had not acted according to the terms of that agreement in the matter of repairs and payment of rent, and had thus forfeited their right to have Vahivat of this property, and were bound to surrender it to the plaintiff. At the same time it is clear from the plaint that the claim was not confined to the agreement. Plaintiff expressly asserted his ownership, and among the prayers of the plaint he sought a declaration of his right over and above the prayer for possession. The defendants in their written statement also expressly denied plaintiff's ownership over and above their denial of the agreement. The Court also raised an issue in respect of plaintiff's ownership in addition to the issues about the agreement and its breach, and it decided all these points in plaintiff's favour. In Appeal No. 152 of 1891, the High Court rejected the claim. In the judgment recorded by this Court, the following passages occur:—"With regard to Totadswami's (plaintiff's) original rights over the Math it is somewhat difficult to form any clear opinion. It is certain that the defendants' family have been living in it for some generations. Whether they did so by permission or of right is one of the matters in dispute." It is clear from this that the question of ownership was before the minds of the Judges who decided the appeal. The judgment next proceeds to consider the respective contentions of the plaintiff and the defendants, and the relative probability or otherwise of those contentions. It then states that although the two Charantis acknowledged plaintiff's authority "yet the position of the other members (*i. e.*, the defendants) seems to have remained undisturbed. They lived in their separate rooms and there is nothing to show that they were authorized to do so," by the Charantis. Taking this sentence along with the sentence previously quoted, it would seem as if the High Court was of opinion that, independently of the agreement of 1882 which it considered further on, defendants' possession was not permissive. It next found that the agreement of 1882 was too improbable, and that it was far more likely that there was a conspiracy to get up a document "rather than that the defendants should sign away the Math in which their families had resided for generations." It thus appears clear that the High Court based its decree in appeal on both points. It held that defendants did not occupy the Math and property in dispute by any derivative or subordinate right, and it further found that the agreement on which plaintiff relied was not proved This becomes still more clear from the review application which was made by plaintiff and in which one of the points urged was that the High Court had not decided the question of title and alleged ownership. There is no judgment recorded on this review application, but the fact that the *rule nisi* was discharged confirms the view that the Court was satisfied that it had considered both the points on which plaintiff's claim was based. On the whole, therefore, I feel satisfied that the view taken by the lower Court of the High Court's Judgment in Appeal No. 152 of 1891, that it treated the suit as being based solely on the agreement and that the present suit was not barred by reason of the decision in the previous suit, is not correct.

The lower Court has relied in support of its view on the rulings in *Nilvaru* vs. *Nilvaru* (1), *Chunder Coomar* vs. *Sib sundari* (2), *Ghela* vs. *Sankalchand* (3) and *Thakur Magundeo* vs. *Thakur Mahadeo* (4).

(1). I. L. R., 6 Bom., 110.
(2). I. L. R., 8 Cal., 631.
(3). I. L. R., 18 Bom., 697.
(4). I. L. R., 18 Cal., 647

In *Nilvaru* vs. *Nilvaru* it was ruled that when the judgment of a Court of first instance is appealed against, that judgment becomes *sub judice*, and ceases to be *res judicata*, and if the appellate Court does not decide the issue appealed against, but disposes of the appeal on other grounds, the judgment does not operate as *res judicata*. It is not easy to see how this case has any bearing upon the present appeal. Here the appellate Court decided the question of ownership by holding that defendants' occupation of the Math at Betigiri was not by permission or under authority of the Charantis who had admitted plaintiff's right to some extent. The appeal was thus decided on both the grounds of plaintiff's general right and plaintiff's particular right under the agreement, and the judgment must operate as *res judicata*. For similar reasons the decision in *Chunder Coomar* vs. *Sib Sundari* does not govern the present appeal. There the first Court held that notice to quit was served, but rejected the claim on the ground that the tenure was not liable to enhancement. The second Court held that notice was not served and declined to consider the question about enhancements. It was held under these circumstances that the second suit brought for the enhancement of rent was not barred under Section 13 by reason of the decision of the first Court against the plaintiff in respect of his right to enhancements. In the present case both the points were decided by the second Court in appeal as shown above, and it did not decline to decide any point raised before it. The ruling in *Ghela* vs. *Sankalchand* only goes to show that where an issue is not necessary for the decision of a suit, the decree in general terms does not cover the finding on that issue and the insertion of such finding has not the effect of giving it the force of *res judicata*. See also *Balak Tewari* vs. *Kausil Misr*(5), *Jamaitunnissa* vs. *Lutfunnissa* (6), *Bhisto Shankar* vs. *Ramchandrarao Raghunath* (7), *Modhoo Ram Dey* vs. *Boydonath Doss* (8) and *Aukhil Chunder* vs. *Shib Narain* (9). The issues of ownership and adverse possession in the present case were, however, not incidental or unnecessary. They were material to the claim in the old suit and they were expressly raised in appeal and decided. Such decision must operate as *res judicata*. Finally the case of *Thakur Magundeo* vs. *Thakur Mahadeo* (10), on which the lower Court relies, stands on the same footing as the one noticed above—*Chunder Coomar* vs. *Sib Sundari* and calls for no further remark. See also *Nundo Lall* vs. *Bidhoo Mookhy Debee* (11).

(5). I. L. R., 4 All., 491.
(6). I. L. R., 7 All., 605.
(7). 8 B. H. C. R., A. C. J., 89.
(8). 9 W. R., p. 592.
(9). 15 W. R., p. 527.
(10). I. L. R., 18 Cal, 647.
(11). I. L. R., 13 Cal., 17.

Mr. Branson indeed contended that the decision of the question of ownership in the previous suit in plaintiff's favour, not having been expressly set aside in appeal, operated against the defendants as *res judicata* in the present suit. This view is obviously unsupported by any authority, even if it can be held that the decision on that issue was not upset in appeal. When an appeal is preferred from a decision of the Court of first instance, that decision becomes *sub judice*, *Nilvaru* vs. *Nilvaru* (12), and when it is upset, it ceases to have any legal force.

(12). I. L. R., 6 Bom., 110.

Even if the relief sought for in the present suit was different from the relief sought in the previous suit (which, however, is not the case here), yet if both reliefs are based on the same title, which is the case here, then the rejection of the claim in the first suit bars the second suit—*Rama Rao* vs. *Suriya Rao* (13). The present case resembles in certain respects the case of *Appovier* vs. *Rama Subba Aiyan* (14) where it was held that if a question is necessarily decided in effect, though

(13). I. L. R., 1 Mad., p. 84.
(14). 11 M. I. A., p. 76.

not in express terms, the same question cannot be raised in any other suit between the same parties—see *Denobundhoo* vs. *Kristomonee* (15). Here the question of plaintiff's ownership and defendants' adverse possession was substantially heard and decided in appeal, though not in express terms in the present appellants' favour, and that decision must operate as *res judicata*. In *Gungabishen* vs. *Roghoonath* (16), it was indeed held that where the High Court had not decided in appeal the question of title on the ground that such decision was unnecessary when it decided the question of possession adversely to the plaintiff, it was very properly held that plaintiff could bring a second suit to establish his title. The case of *Girdhar* vs. *Dyathar* (17) was disposed of on similar grounds. This is, however, not the case in the present suit, for here the High Court decided both the questions in appellants' favour, one expressly and the other substantially, when it held that defendants' possession was not shown to be permissive. In *Sreekristo* vs. *Joy Kristo* (18), it was held that when any part of the case which plaintiff made has been neglected by the Court which tried the suit, he is not at liberty to bring a fresh suit in respect of such part. See also *Deokee Nundun* vs. *Kulee Pershad* (19). It was ruled in *Haji Hasam* vs. *Mancharam* (20), that the question whether a suit is *res judicata* or not is to be decided by reference to the substance of the suit rather than to its form. When the cause of action is based on a right identical in both suits and is supported by the same facts, the second suit is barred. This test is satisfied in the present case completely.

(15). I. L. R. 2 Cal., 172

(16). I. L. R., 7 Cal., 351

(17). I. L. R. 8 Bom., p. 174.

(18). 24 W. R., p. 304.

(19). 8 W. R., p. 366.

(20). I. L. R., 3 Bom., p. 137.

On the whole I am satisfied that the present suit is barred, as not only the parties to this appeal are the same and litigate in the same character and the subject-matter is the same, but the grounds of claim are the same, and the issues heard and finally decided are substantially the same in both suits. I, therefore, find this point in appellants' favour.

It thus becomes unnecessary to discuss the evidence bearing on the question of limitation and general title. The parties have elected to admit in this case the whole of the evidence in the former suit, and the only additional evidence produced consists of the testimony of a few witnesses whose evidence does not greatly advance plaintiff's case. There can be no doubt that plaintiff's Math at Dambal enjoys some special rights over the Charantis or disciples set up by him in the Betigeri Math in dispute. Sir M. Campbell in his Dharwar Gazetteer notices this pre-eminence of plaintiff's Math over subordinate Mathas. The three documents relied on in plaintiff's favour Exhibits 66, 100, 101 also support this same view. As against these Charantis both Dol Baslingaya and San Baslingaya, plaintiff as Swami of the Dambal Math had some rights of a superior dignitary. These rights were admitted by the Charantis in the documents relied upon. Charantis are assistants to the superior head of a monastery, and collect his dues. The Gazetteer, however, mentions that in some cases Charantis have their own Mathas also. This Court in its former judgment expressed its view in favour of plaintiff's supremacy, and if the litigation in the present suit had been confined to the Swami and the Charantis, the admissions (Exhibits 100 and 101) would go to show that in 1811 the Betigeri Math was recognised by the Charanti Dol Baslingaya as the property of Total Swami and that the latter had power to dispose of it. The Court further held that the agreement of 1871, passed by San Baslingaya established his acknowledgment of the Swami's authority and that he was a disciple of plaintiff's Math and lived in the Betigeri Math. The question of defendants' occupation of the Betigeri Math and lands [illegible] however, conclu

by this supremacy of the plaintiff Swami over the Charantis. There was no Charanti from the death of Dol Baslingaya in 1855 down to 1871, and since 1879 when Sau Baslingaya died there has been no Charanti. The defendants' possession of the property in dispute can be traced back to 1845-46 *i. e.* to a period long anterior to Sau Baslingaya's agreement. This Court has already found that there is nothing to show that their (defendants') occupation was authorized by Sau Baslingaya. They lived at first in union, but they have since divided the property and hold separate enjoyment. The interpolation of the words relating to the Betigeri Math, even if it was made before the document of 1871 was registered, and the improbable and doubtful character of the agreement of 1882 suggested to the High Court a suspicion that plaintiff's agents conspired to get up evidence which would deprive the defendants of the strength of their title by adverse possession. The additional evidence adduced is of the same character as the one recorded previously in the former suit. Defendants' depositions no doubt suggest reasons for holding that plaintiff's Math has a spiritual authority over the Betigeri Math. The removal of the Vailemani by order of plaintiff, and the stay of plaintiff's agents in the place after Sau Baslingaya's death, are explained by this circumstance. But all this does not affect defendants' possession in their own right for more than twelve years counting from 1879 or 1882. I take it that it was on this ground, as also on the suspicious character of the agreement of 1882, that plaintiff's claim had been previously rejected. I would for the same reasons reverse the decree of the lower Court and reject the claim with costs.

15th August 1898. M. G. RANADE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

day the *day of* , 189 .

APPEAL No. 152 OF 1891 FROM ORIGINAL DECREE.

1, Kotraya bin Gangaya; 2, Shivabasaya bin Kotraya; 3, Pasavanneya bin Guranjaya; 4, Puraneya bin Guranjaya ... (Original Defendants) } *Appellants.*

versus

Totadswami Guru Totaswami, by his Vatmukhtyar Rachoti Mari Guru Totaswami ... ... (Original Plaintiff) } *Respondent*

Claim—Rs. 5,175-0-0.

The Plaintiff sued to recover possession of the property mentioned in the plaint, with mesne profits

The original suit, No. 151 of 1889, was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who ordered Plaintiff to recover possession of the property, Rs. 50 as damages and all his costs, together with future profits at Rs. 5 yearly from date of suit to that of possession.

An appeal has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the lower Court. Notice was ordered to issue by the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang on the 4th December 1891. The grounds of objection to the decision appealed against are that :—

(1). It is contrary to law and the weight of the evidence recorded in the case.

(2). The lower Court erred in holding that Exhibits 66 and 67 were genuine.

(3). The lower Court has not sufficiently appreciated the improbabilities of the story narrated by the witnesses called by the Plaintiff to prove Exhibits 66 and 67.

(4). The lower Court wrongly held that the Plaintiff was the owner of the properties in dispute.

(5). The claim of the Plaintiff is barred by the law of limitation.

(6). The lower Court erred in holding that the Plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the properties in dispute.

(7). The lower Court wrongly ordered Appellants to pay Rs. 50 as damages to the Plaintiff.

(8). The evidence adduced by the Appellants was wrongly held to be untrustworthy.

(9). The whole of the Appellants' evidence ought to have been taken.

(10). Assuming for the sake of argument Exhibit 66 to be genuine, the lower Court erred in holding that the executant thereof, Baslingaya, was the Baslingaya related to the Appellants.

(11). There is no satisfactory evidence to show that Exhibit 66 was executed by Appellants' relation.

(12). The lower Court wrongly ignored the material circumstance that Appellants had possession of the properties in dispute since 1846, since 25 years before the date of Exhibit 66

81

(13). The lower Court wrongly held that any ancestor of the Appellants admitted the Plaintiff's Guru's title to the *math* and attorned to him.

(14). Exhibit 66 does not, even assuming it to be genuine, show that Plaintiff's title to the properties in dispute was admitted.

(15). Exhibit 66 has been misconstrued.

(16) The lower Court has erred in not giving sufficient weight to the material circumstance that the words relating to the math in Exhibit 66 have been interpolated.

(17). It was for the Plaintiff to prove that the interpolations in Exhibit 66 were made *at the time* of the execution of the document.

(18). The lower Court has failed to notice and give sufficient weight to the circumstance that the witnesses called to prove Exhibit 67 have given unsatisfactory evidence and are unreliable.

(19). The lower Court has erred in supposing that the deponent in Exhibit 101 was the uncle of Appellant No. 1 and grand uncle of the other Appellants.

(20). There is no satisfactory or legal evidence in the case to show that the deponent in Exhibit 101 was related to Appellants.

(21). The lower Court erred in holding that the *math* in question is called *virakta math* because that word is a corruption of *virakth* which literally means an ascetic.

(22). There is no evidence in support of the Subordinate Judge's finding that the math in dispute must have been founded by an ascetic or at least was intended for the residence of an ascetic.

(23). The lower Court erred in supposing that it was admitted that no householders were buried in a math.

(24). The lower Court erred in holding that Appellants' documentary evidence does not establish their title to the *math*.

(25). The lower Court's reasons for holding that the land does not belong to Appellants are unsatisfactory.

(26). Appellants having all along had possession of the *math* and the land ever since 1846, the lower Court ought to have held that they were the owners of the properties in dispute.

(27). The lower Court has imputed fraud or mistake to the village officers without sufficient grounds and in the absence of any evidence as to fraud or mistake.

(28). The lower Court has wrongly held it to be undisputed that Baslingaya, whose name is entered as the khatedar of the land, is the Dod Baslingaya who died several years ago.

Judgment on appeal No 7 of 1883 from original Decree.

Pap[illegible]

Twatadswami Guru Twatadswami deceased his heir Twatadswami by his recognized agent Roshotimani (original Plaintiff) } Appellant.

Versus.

Siddlingaya, son of Ryawa and others (original Defendants) } Respondents.

Section Appellate Rule 13-8-83-9.
Examined by Lakshman
Reader Mr Vellankar

Appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar in original Suit No 694 of 1881

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the suit No 581 of 1878 The judgment in Ranloji Tumaji vs Dholaba Raglu (a) may be thrown to afford some foundation for the view of the suit We agree however with

(a) I L.R. 4 Bom. 123

82

Judgment in appeal No. 7 of 1883 from original Decree.

K.
227.
Paper Chargeable
3 pies only

Tvatadeswami Guru Tvatadeswami deceased his heir Tvatadeswami by his recognized agent Rachotimai (Original Plaintiff) } Appellant.

Versus.

Shidlingaya, son of Ryavva and others (original Defendants) } Respondents.

Sections Limitation Act XV of 1877 Sch. II. Art. 2-3 & 9.
Expenses Rup. Lapsed. 10-2-3
Received Vakalatkar 2-9-0 AH
27/11/07

Appeal from the decision of Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar in original Suit No. 694 of 1881.

The Subordinate Judge has treated the present suit as one merely for possession and in continuation of the suit No. 581 of 1876. The judgment in Ranoji Tanaji vs Dholapa Raghu (a) may be thought to afford some foundation for this view of the suit. We agree however with

(a) I. L. R. 4 Bom. 123

82

r Michael Westropp C.J. ri Stanking
"it is impossible to maintain that the
claim made by a total stranger to the
original suit can be regarded as a
continuation of a suit ri which there
ed been a final decree before his
claim (subsequently ri obedience to
Section 331 converted into a suit) was made".
Dayachand Nemchand Vs Nemchand Dhoramchand (b) I.L.R. 4 Bom 527.
(b) - Section 331 it is to be remarked provides
that the Court is to proceed to investigate
the claim ri the same manner and with
the like power as if a suit "for the
property" had been instituted by the
decree-holder against the claimant-
Now the defendants' case is that they
occupy the lands under tenancies ri
created by Andanswami. but the latter,
it is clear from the pleadings ri
"no suit instituted by the previous
Guru of the Matta Virakeswami
against Andanswami, did up to higher
title than to be entitled to manage
the lands of the Matta ridependently
the plaintiff ri that suit, ri claim
which

which was decided against him Such-- tenancies therefore as defendants obtained from Sudarsanswami must be regarded as having been granted by him in that character, and for and on behalf of the Matha. The mere fact therefore of non-payment of rent by defendants to Sudarsanswami or to Trivikraswami or to the Plaintiff for the last 12 years (even if non-payment had been proved by the defendants) could not operate to make their possession hostile to the Matha. The subordinate Judge was therefore wrong in holding the suit barred. As there is no defence to Plaintiff's suit on the merits, we must reverse so much of the decree of the Court below as has been appealed against and order that possession be delivered of all the property to the Plaintiff by the defendants. Defendants to pay Plaintiff his

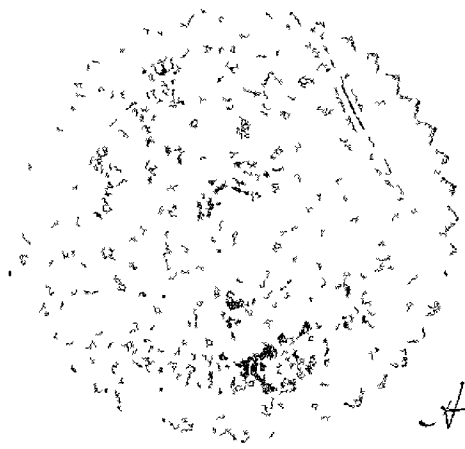
cost.

costs here and in the Court below

1st April 1884.

(Signed) Charles Sargent

(Signed) Manabhai Haridas.



True Copy

V. N.

Acting Deputy Registrar

L.

Acting Sealer

This day of

కాలు లంక్షణము ని దశలుగా చేయబడినది
తెలియ చేయడమైనది -

ప్రాథమిక తెలివిలేని వ్యక్తిని పిచ్చివాడని
దానికి తక్కువగా తెలివిలేని వ్యక్తిని బుద్ధిమాంద్యం
అని, ఇంకా తక్కువ స్థాయిలో తెలివిలేని వ్యక్తిని
మూర్ఖుడని పిలవడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇవి
కాకుండా ఇతరులను తిట్టడానికి వాడే పదాలు
ఇంకా చాలా ఉన్నాయి.

ఈ పదాలన్నింటికంటే తీవ్రమైన పదాలు
వాడే ముందు ఆలోచించాలి.

ఇంకొకరిని తిట్టడం ద్వారా ఇతరులకు
ఆనందం కలిగించడం ఎవరి ఉద్దేశం కాదు.
ఇక్కడ ఇతరుల మనోభావాలను దృష్టిలో
ఉంచుకోవాలి. ఇతరులను బాధ పెట్టడం
వల్ల మనకు ఏమీ లాభం ఉండదు.

(1) సంతోషంగా ఉండటానికి ప్రయత్నించాలి
అంతే -

(2) పదాలను వాడే ముందు వాటి అర్థాన్ని
తెలుసుకోవడం చాలా ముఖ్యం -

(3) పదాలను ఉపయోగించే సందర్భాన్ని
బట్టి వాటి అర్థం మారుతుంది. అందుకే
ఎంచుకున్న పదం సరైనదేనా అని
నిర్ధారించుకోవడానికి మళ్ళీ ఒకసారి
ఆలోచించాలి.

(4) పదాలను ఎలా ఉంటే అలా వాడటం

Reference dated the 28 day of February, 1949 under section 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act by the Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project.

O. P. No. 180 of 1950

Between:-

The Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.) Referring Officer.

And

Sri Ramachandra Mudaliar for Patel Swami, agent of Narasimhulu Naidu.) Claimant

Reference received 28th February 1949 under Sec. 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act by the Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.

O. P. No. 181 of 1950.

Between:-

The Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.) Referring Officer

And

Sri. Jagadguru Sri Gavi Patela Swamy, Gavi.) Claimant

Reference dated 28th day of February 1950 under Section 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act by the Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.

O. P. No. 182 of 1950

Between:-

The Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.) Referring Officer.

And

Sri. Jagadguru Gavi Sri Patela Swamy, Gavi.) Claimant.

Reference dated 28th day of Feb. 1950 under Sec. 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act made by the Special Deputy Collector No. I, Tungabhadra Project, Hospet.

These references coming for final hearing before me on 13-12-1950, on 4-12-1950: Upon reading the references, the statements of the claimants and the other papers connected therewith and upon hearing the

84

[illegible] Government pleader and [illegible] Officers [illegible] Sri. [illegible], Sri. [illegible] for claimant in O.P. Nos. 64, 65, 139 and 140 of 1950 and Sri. [illegible], advocate for claimant in O.P. No.138 of 1950 and the [illegible] were heard over the [illegible] and consideration and [illegible] of [illegible].

Order.

[illegible] references under [illegible] of the Land Acquisition Act, by the Special [illegible], Collector, [illegible], in respect of, certain [illegible] in lands acquired for [illegible].

[illegible] raising [illegible], among [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] claiming [illegible] in the said land absolutely owner on the date [illegible] and [illegible] to be entitled to O.P. [illegible] of 1950 on behalf of the Government contending that the lands [illegible] for the claimants self-acquisitions. On the contentions raised in the statements the following issues which are [illegible] in all the references have been framed.

1. Whether the claimant is absolutely entitled to the lands which were acquired?
2. What relief is the claimant entitled to?

3. Issue No.:- The first reference relates to lands bearing S.Nos. 138-A and 139 to 141 Government dry, in the village of Hampasagaram, Hadegalli taluka. The second reference relates to Inam wet 1-01 acres bearing S.No. 322 in the village of Bachigoudanahalli. O.P. 65 of 1950 as is as regards 2-34 acres of Inam Dry lands bearing S.No.133 in the village of Basavakodu. O.P. 139 of 1950 relates to Inam wet lands S.No. 243 and 244-B in Thambranalli. O.P. 200 of 1950 is in respect of Government dry land S.No.86-B in the village of Hakardi and the last O.P. also relates to Government dry S.No.136-B of Hampasagaram

4. All these references were tried together at

at the request of both parties. Six witnesses including the claimant were examined on commission by an advocate of this place and the evidence has been duly placed on record. P.W. 1 is a lawyer of 20 years standing at Dhone who states that he has studied the records of the Mirasdari litigation very well. He deposes that the Pirbhukumsand to which cross the claimant belongs is not the founder of any institution, that he is now the absolute owner of the properties and that it has nothing to do with the Mirasdari litigation. He has also carefully scrutinised authorities and states that Pirbhukumsand chooses his successors and can alienate the properties by will or otherwise. P.Ws. 2,3 and 6 are also persons belonging to the Mirasdari faith and they have evidence on the same lines as P.W.1. P.W. 5 the claimant stated that as he is entitled to the properties absolutely, therefore he got them under the will Ex. A-16 executed by his predecessor, that Exs. A-17 and A-18 are the pleadings made by his predecessors, that he acquired some property under Ex. A-19, that Ex. A-19, purchased some property under Ex. A-20 and that he has also gifted properties and hereby does not as per Exs. A-21 to A-24. He has also produced the true copies of Exs. A-30 to A-35 issued by the Survey Department in his favour. Further he also filed Exs. A-36 to A-37 the photos of deities and Ex. A-38 the registered copy of a sale deed and Ex. A-39 which relates to the name of Pirbhukumsand.

5. P.W. 7 the karbari of Hanumangaon has also deposed that the Survey as it now is, is objectionable. P.W. 8 also evidence that his land adjoins to the Survey Number which is the subject matter of controversy. P.W. 9 is a resident of Dhone and he has also been examined in the present matter. P.W. 10 is a resident of Nakandi and his version is that one Kasturgiri was a disciple of Nakandi to Nakartish a disciple of the said.

6. P.W. 11 is the [illegible] of Thombrewadi; he has filed an extract for the [illegible] per Ex. A-1 the Survey

S.Sec. 24c, 24d of Chamberlain to a new [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

9. So far as the items covered by O.P. Nos. 56, 65, 260 and 455 of 1950 are concerned there are no grounds to disbelieve the testimony of P. W. 1 to 10 that the Swami has got absolute powers of disposal over the same. There is nothing to show that the Swami is a trustee and that the properties were granted not for the personal benefit of the Swami. The documents which have been marked on behalf of the claimant corroborate the testimony of the witnesses. I am satisfied that the Swami cannot be considered as trustee as regards the items covered by the 4 references above mentioned. I therefore find that the claimant is absolutely entitled to the lands covered by O. P. Nos. 56, 65, 260 and 455 of 1950 and that he is a trustee in respect of the lands relating to O.P. Nos. 60 and 139 of 1950.

10. Issue No.2:- The compensation for the lands acquired in O.P. Nos. 56, 65, 260 and 455 of 1950 is ordered to be paid to the claimant and the compensation in other two references will be invested. If the claimant desires to purchase lands out of that compensation amount he will be at liberty to apply to this court. The claimant will have costs in O. P.Nos. 56, 65, 260 and 455 of 1950 and pay the costs due to the Government in O. Ps. 60 and 139 of 1950.

Dictated to the short-hand writer, transcribed by him and pronounced in open court this 28th day of December 1950.

(Signed) P. NALLADAO,
Subordinate Judge.

List of witnesses examined.

For the petitioner.	For the respondent.
1. C.J. Muthukkaruppa.	1. T. Viswanatharao.
2. Virupakkha Gowd.	2. K. Rahamathullakhan.
3. Venkappa.	3. Ranga Rao.
4. Marthanda Gowd.	4. V. Satyanarayana Chetty.
5. Kuppandappa.	
6. Muthadasswami.	

List of [illegible] contained in the Schedule.

7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a-1/ [illegible]

a-2/ [illegible]

a-3/ [illegible]

a-4/ [illegible]

a-5/ [illegible]

a-6/ [illegible]

a-7/ [illegible]

a-8/ [illegible]

a-9/ [illegible]

a-10/ [illegible]

a-11/ [illegible]

a-12/ [illegible]

a-13/ [illegible]

a-14/ [illegible]

a-15/ [illegible]

a-16/ [illegible]

a-17/ [illegible]

a-18/ [illegible]

a-19/ [illegible]

a-20/ [illegible]

a-21/ [illegible]

a-22/ [illegible]

a-23/ -do-

a-24/ -do-

a-25/ [illegible]

a-26/ -do-

a-27/ -do-

a-28/ -do-

a-29/ [illegible]

A-30/ -do-

A-31/ -do-

A-32/ -do-

A-33/ -do-

A-34/ -do-

A-35/ -do-

A-36/ Judges Register.

A-37/ Resettlement extract.

A-38/ Registration copy of the sale deed purchased by Gangadharayya.

A-39/ Copy of the charges register.

For the respondent.

B-1/28-10-60 True copy of a Register extract of Tantrahalli village in Hoskatti Taluk.

B-2/ -do- Extract from the land suit register of Bantrahalli village.

B-3/12-11-60 True copy of extract from the Survey and settlement Register of the village Bantrahalli -do-

B-4/30-9-60 True copy of a Register extract of Hachigondanahalli in Hoskatti village.

B-5/18-12-60 True copy of register of lands of -do-

B-6/ -do- True extract of Survey and settlement register of Hachigondanahalli.

(11d) P. K. R,

Subordinate Judge,

(True Copy)

Sd/- Superintendent.

P.T.O.

[illegible]

COURT, [illegible]

O... Nos. 80, 85, 130, 260 and 455/1950

Application made_____

Charges called for_____

Charges deposited_____

Copy posted_____

Copy received on_____

sd/- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of 1914 Charges Rs. 6-1-0

Addition charge -- Rs. 4-8-0

Gurdaspur Press, Pathankot.

.85

ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౦ నుండి	౦	ఏ విషయమైనను చెప్పదలచుకొనినప్పుడు ఆ విషయమును ఇతరులకు తెలియజేయుటకు ఉపయోగపడు శబ్దములను భాష అందురు.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౧౨ నుండి	౦	వాటిలో ముఖ్యమైనవి వ్యక్తివాచకములు, జాతివాచకములు, సంజ్ఞావాచకములు, భావవాచకములు అని నాలుగు రకములు.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౧౩ నుండి	౧౦	వాటిలో వ్యక్తివాచకములు ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౨౬ నుండి	౦	ఉదా॥ రాముడు, సీత, లక్ష్మణుడు, హనుమంతుడు, రావణుడు, అయోధ్య, లంక, రామాయణము, భారతము, భాగవతము, తిరుపతి, శ్రీశైలము, కృష్ణా, గోదావరి, పెన్నా, తుంగభద్ర, ఆంధ్రదేశము, తెలుగుదేశము, ఆంధ్రులు, తెలుగువారు, ఆంధ్రభాష, తెలుగుభాష, ఆంధ్రమహాసభ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక దినోత్సవము, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక వారపత్రిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక మాసపత్రిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంవత్సరాది సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక దీపావళి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక ఉగాది సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక వినాయకచవితి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక శివరాత్రి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక దసరా సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక కార్తీకపౌర్ణమి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక వైకుంఠ ఏకాదశి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక రథసప్తమి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక భీష్మ ఏకాదశి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక మహాశివరాత్రి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక శ్రీరామనవమి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక హనుమజ్జయంతి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక గోకులాష్టమి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక వసంతపంచమి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక మకరసంక్రమణ సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక కనుమ సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక భోగి సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక ముక్కనుమ సంచిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ముగ్గుల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి పిండివంటల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి పతంగుల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి గాలిపటాల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి కోడిపందేల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఎడ్ల పందేల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి గొబ్బెమ్మల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి హరిదాసు పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి గంగిరెద్దుల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బసవన్న పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి జంగమదేవర పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బుడబుక్కల పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి సన్నాయి పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి డోలు పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి తాళం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి వీణ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి వేణువు పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి మృదంగం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఘటం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి కంజీరా పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి మోర్సింగ్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఖంజరీ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి తబలా పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి హార్మోనియం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి సితార్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి సరోద్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి షెహనాయ్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి క్లారినెట్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి వయోలిన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి సాక్సోఫోన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ట్రంపెట్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ట్రోంబోన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఫ్లూట్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి పికోలో పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఓబో పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బాసూన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి కాంట్రాబాసూన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి టుబా పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి యూఫోనియం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బారిటోన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఫ్రెంచ్ హార్న్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ట్రంపెట్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ట్రోంబోన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఫ్లూట్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి పికోలో పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఓబో పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బాసూన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి కాంట్రాబాసూన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి టుబా పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి యూఫోనియం పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి బారిటోన్ పోటీ, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక సంక్రాంతి ఫ్రెంచ్ హార్న్ పోటీ.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౨౭ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తులను, ప్రదేశములను, వస్తువులను, సంస్థలను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౨౮ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౨౯ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౦ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౧ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౨ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౩ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౪ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౫ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౬ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౭ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౮ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౩౯ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.
ఆంధ్ర సంఖ్యలు ౪౦ నుండి	౦	ఇవి ఒక ప్రత్యేకమైన వ్యక్తిని, ప్రదేశమును, వస్తువును, సంస్థను సూచించును.

True copy

Dy Registrar

Seal

Signed G. G. Whitlock.

ಎ. ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಸಂ ಆ 241
1932

ಗ - ೦ - 33 ಪಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಕರಡು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕ. ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ
ಗಗ - ೨ - 33. ಪ ಗಗ
೨೮ - ೨ - 33 ಆ ಆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ
೨೨ - ೩ - 33 ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಕ.

೬ - ೬ - 33 P.
೨೭ - ೬ - 33 ತಾವಾಕಲ್ಲಿ.
೫ - ೭ - 33 ಮಾಡಿಸಿದೆ.
೧೫ - ೭ - 33 ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಆ (ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ) ಕರಂಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರಡು
ಆಕಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ.
ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ.
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ.
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನವು ಶಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವ
ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

೧ ಶಕನೃಪ ಕಾಲ ಸಮಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೭೯೫ ನೆಯ
ಕರ ಅಕ್ಷಯ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಬಹುಳ
೫ ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರ ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಮರಾವತಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ
ಪೂಜಾ ಭೋಗ ರಂಗ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ
ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲ ಭುವನ
ಸಂಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಹಸ ಭೀಮ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಾಮಂತ
ಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ ಕಾಮಿನಿ ಕಾಮ ಕಂದರ್ಪ ಸಮಾನ
ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ
ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಕಾಮದೇವ ಮಹಾರಾಯರು ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ
೫ ಆದಿತ್ಯವಾರ ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಮರಾವತಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ
ಪೂಜಾ ಭೋಗ ರಂಗ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ
ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ ಸಕಲ ಭುವನ
ಸಂಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಹಸ ಭೀಮ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಾಮಂತ
ಚೂಡಾಮಣಿ ಕಾಮಿನಿ ಕಾಮ ಕಂದರ್ಪ ಸಮಾನ
ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರ
ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಕಾಮದೇವ ಮಹಾರಾಯರು ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ

(2) ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ ಅಮರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಪೂಜಾ ಭೋಗ
ರಂಗ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಕ್ರಿ ಶ
1852 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು
(1000) ಹೊನ್ನಿನ ಮೂಲ ಧನವನ್ನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ
ಈ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ

5053

4853

20.5.32

30.5.32

Issues

1 What is the precise nature of the plaint?

2 Is it suit in time?

3 Does the deed prove that the plaintiff has a lawful authority?

4 What is the effect?

5 Is the decree correct?

6 What relief?

శ్రీ

రాజా రవివర్మ చిత్రములు ముద్రించువారికి

నాయితీ కొరకై వ్రాయబడినది.

కళాభిమానియగు వీరకవనసార్వభౌమ కవియ్యనసార్వభౌమ కుమార వీరయ్యలకు నాయనవారు పూర్వీకులు నాకు బంధుత్వము గలవారు నివాసము చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని పలమనేరు తాలూకాలో నరసింహపురమను గ్రామము వ్యవసాయము ముఖ్యాదాయము నిరంజన పుదర్శనులు నిరంతరాన్నదాతలు ధర్మాత్ములు సంస్థాన విద్వాంసులు సంస్థాన కవిపండితులు ఇట్టి వంశమున జన్మించిన నాకు ఈ సంవత్సరము ప్రారంభమున నాకు కలిగిన కష్టములు నష్టములు వర్ణనాతీతములు. ఈ కష్టములలో నాకు ఆప్తులు బంధువులు మిత్రులు అని చెప్పుకొనువారు ఎవరును నాకు సహాయము చేయలేదు. ఈ కష్టములలో నాకు సహాయము చేసిన వారు ఒక్క మహాత్ముడు మాత్రమే. ఈ మహాత్ముడు నాకు ఇచ్చిన సహాయము ఎట్టిదనగా నా కష్టములు తీర్చుటకు (3000) మూడువేల రూపాయలు ఇచ్చి నన్ను ఆదుకొనుటయే. ఈ మహాత్ముడు నాకు ఇచ్చిన ధనమును నేను ఎట్టి పరిస్థితులలోను తిరిగి ఇవ్వవలసిన అవసరము లేదు. అయినను నేను ఆ ధనమును తిరిగి ఇవ్వవలెనని నిశ్చయించుకొంటిని. అందుకు నేను ఈ క్రింది విధముగా ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొంటిని. ఈ ఏర్పాటు నాకు ఆ మహాత్ముడు సూచించినదే. ఆ ఏర్పాటు ఏమనగా రాజా రవివర్మ చిత్రములు ముద్రించి అమ్మి ఆ ధనమును ఆ మహాత్ముడికి ఇచ్చివేయుట.

ఇట్లు
విశ్వనాథ వెంకట రామయ్య (నాయుడు)
తా. 13-11-1915

నాయుడు

విశ్వనాథ వెంకట రామయ్య (నాయుడు)
చిత్తూరు

సంగతి కవ్వడికి నాయుడికి

ధన్యవాదములు

మీ విశ్వాసపాత్రుడు

ఇట్లు

ఆ పత్రమును మీరు చదివిన తరువాత దయచేసి నాకు తిరిగి పంపవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

ఈ

23/3/ 1. వాది వాదా మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలన కారణాలు ఏవీ లేవు.

2 వాది దావా చెల్లుబాటు అయ్యే కారణాలు లేవు

3 వాదికి మరియు ఆంధ్రా యూనివర్సిటీకి మధ్య ఏ ఒప్పందం ఉన్నట్లు ఏమీ లేదు.

4. ప్రతివాది కోర్టు ధిక్కారం చేసినట్లు ఏ విధంగా నిరూపించారో దావా కారణం వరకూ కోర్టు ఆర్డర్ ని ఉల్లంఘించినట్లు ఏమీ లేదు.

5 దావా నోటీసు గ్రహీత ప్రతివాదులు ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారులు కాదు ఎందుకంటే ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారులు ఎవరో వాదికి తెలుసు ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారులు ఎవరో వాదికి తెలుసు, దుర్బుద్ధి ఏదీ లేదు ఒక నిర్ణయాధికారిని ఆరోపించి ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారిని ఆరోపించడానికి కారణాలు లేవు వాది ప్రతివాదులు ఎవరూ ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారులు కాదు కాబట్టి ఆ నిర్ణయాధికారులు ఎవరో వాదికి తెలుస

ఆర్ —— 1 నాగ కోర్టు.

శ్రీధర్ కుమార్ పై ఫిర్యాదుదారు తరుపు సాక్షి విచారణ పూర్తి

సంస్థానం తరపు సాక్షుల విచారణ ముగిసినది

ధర్మాసనం

ప్రతివాది చుట్టూ తిరుగుతూ నేరాలు చేసి తప్పించుకుంటూ
(ఎ) కోర్టుకు హాజరు అయినందుకు ఇచ్చిన ఖర్చులు, నష్టపరిహారం
ముద్దాయి తరపున నాల్గవ సాక్షి విచారణ పూర్తి
ఆర్ 3.
ఆర్ — 3 — 30

ఇరువురి వాదనలు విన్న తరువాత ఈ కోర్టు ఈ క్రింది తీర్పు ఇవ్వడమైనది.

ఈ కేసులో ఫిర్యాదుదారుడు తన ఫిర్యాదులో ఆరోపించిన నేరాలు
ఫిర్యాదుదారుడు ఫిర్యాదులో ఆరోపించిన నేరాలు
ఆర్ — 3 — 10
3 గం.

ఆర్ —— 2 నాగ కోర్టు.

ఫిర్యాదు - ముద్దాయి

ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇಕೆಂದು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ
ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ
ಇನ್ವೆಂಟರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕಳಿಸಿ.

ಕಾ. —

ಮಾಲೆ ಸಾ. ಲ —

ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಅದರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ
ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಸಾ. ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸಾ. ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಲಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡಿ

ಜಮೆ	
೩೧೦೦	ಕ. ಚಾ. ೧೨, ಸಾ. ಕು. ೧೨,
	೩೧೦೦

ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾ. ಕಾ. ಲ ಬ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನೂ ಅದರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

ಜಮೆ	
೩೧೦೦	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕಾ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾ. ಲೆ. — ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಲ.
೧೦೦೦	ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಾ. ಇಂ. ಕೈ. ಬಿ. ೨
೪೧೦೦	

ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಮಾಲಿನ ಲ ಬ.

ಮಾಲಿನ (ಕೈ) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆವರು ಕಿ —

ಜಮೆ	
೪೧೦೦	ಕಳೆ ಮಾ — ಮಾಲಿನ ಕಾ. ಲೆ. ಮಾಲಿನ ಕಳೆ ಮಾಲಿನ ಲೆ — ೨ ಲ
	೪೧೦೦ —

ಪ್ರ. 7. (2)

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆ.

ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆ.

ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 1.1.2000

ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ಆವರಣ

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ

ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು

ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಗಳು :

1. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
2. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
3. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ
4. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
5. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು :

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು :

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ
2. ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ
3. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿದೇವಮ್ಮ
4. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ
5. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಮ್ಮ
6. ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
7. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಮ್ಮ
8. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ
9. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ
10. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಇಲ್ಲ

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆ.

ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 1.1.2000

ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ಆವರಣ

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ

ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು

ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಗಳು :

1. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
2. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
3. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ
4. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
5. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು :

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು :

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ
2. ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ
3. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿದೇವಮ್ಮ
4. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ
5. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಮ್ಮ
6. ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
7. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಮ್ಮ
8. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ
9. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ
10. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಇಲ್ಲ

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಪ್ರ. 7 (3)

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆ.

ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 1.1.2000

ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಛೇರಿ ಆವರಣ

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ

ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ : ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು

ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಗಳು :

1. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
2. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
3. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ
4. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ
5. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು :

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅನುಮತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇತರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು :

1. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ
2. ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿನಾರಾಯಣ
3. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿದೇವಮ್ಮ
4. ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ
5. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಮ್ಮ
6. ಶ್ರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
7. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಮ್ಮ
8. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ
9. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ
10. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಇಲ್ಲ

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ : ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಪ್ರ. 7 (4)

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ - ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆ.

ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

ಸಭೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿರದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

చిరునామా

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

ಲಾ. ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 241
32.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವಕರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಕೋರಿಕೆ

ಈ ಮುಂದಿನವರನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ

ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು

ಸೂಚನೆ : ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ

ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅನರ್ಹರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ
ಸಂತೆಮಾವು

ಲಾ. ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 241
32

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಕೋರಿಕೆ

ಈ ಮುಂದಿನವರನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ -

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು

ಸೂಚನೆ : ವಿಕಲಚೇತನರಿಗೆ ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ

ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅನರ್ಹರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ
ಸಂತೆಮಾವು

ನಾನು ಸಹಿಲದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಿಲದಾದ
ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ ———.

P.L.D. Bank Ltd.
Received the above cheque
this day

In the Court of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

of an endowed religious or charitable institution. There is no abode for Hindu of religion or a Math or a Dewasthanam or a temple or a deity. There is neither an express or implied or Constructive trust of a public nature nor does it serve any religious or charitable Purpose for the benefit of the general body Public or a Community. Among Hindu gangayats the houses of a Jeeng am Swamies are known as Matam though the Jeengams have a heritable qualified right. It is not synonymous with the religious Math as understood in Legal Parlance and they are not Separate legal entities.

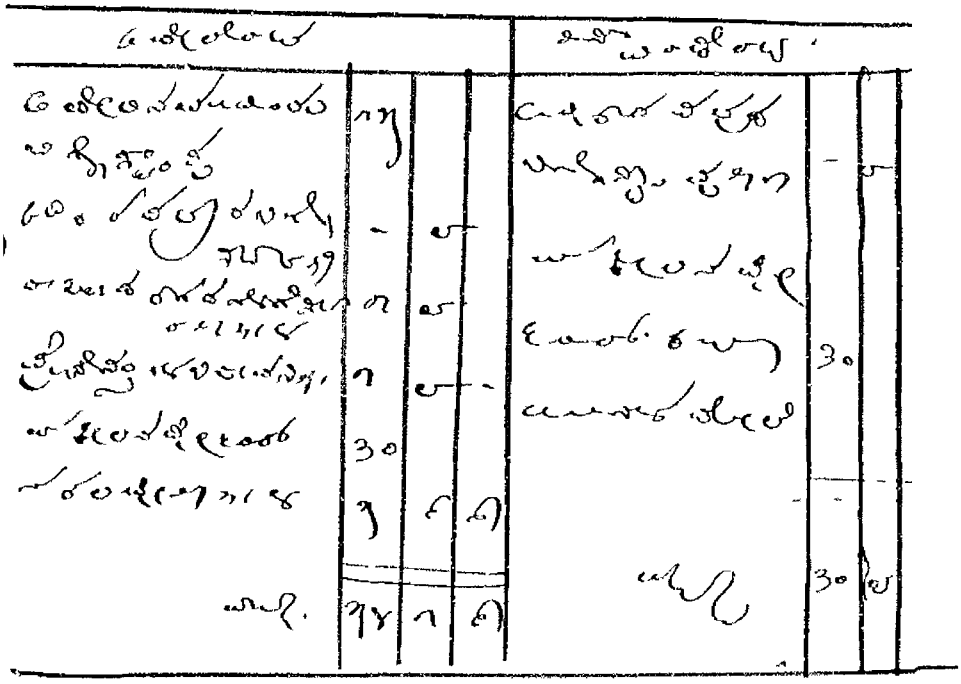
(4) The claimant and his predecessors in title belong to a class of Shivaya gists technically called Viraka Swamies and claim the right to the properties by transfer inter vivos by the Swami or by a devise by a will by the Swami. The public or the devotees have no voice either in the nomination of the successor or transfer inter vivos control and management in regard to income and expenditure. The Swami in his individual capacity is the sole and absolute owner of all properties with absolute power disposition uncontrolled by the devotees or the choleas.

(5) The claimant and his predecessor in title have been a class of interest against which Provident's Spiritual Light and conscience [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(6) The properties now required to be
included in the property settlement
agreement in lieu of the present claim
by a registered will (sec. 14-5-142) requirements
[illegible] other properties to be included in the claim
[illegible] the claim would include [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
have also been [illegible]
[illegible]
8) In these circumstances it is not necessary
that the property [illegible]
[illegible] the claim is a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the property [illegible]
[illegible]
9) In the circumstances the Commissioner
that the Compensation [illegible]
[illegible]

Wherefore I the claimant [illegible]
declare that what is stated [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

This [illegible] day of [illegible], 1979.



S/S R Chilgupi S/S N S Lokur
S/S R S. Chalgeri S/S N.K. Dixit
Copied by Compared by

ఈ కనగ్ధ్ర ఆ ఆదివిందం బరభద్రకాన మహుదుచెల్ల (మామనగవళ్ళి

ధాదిళ్ళదాన కాంబడుతుంది కాంబడుతుంది వస్తుంపోయినా చిందరవందరగా చిందరవందరగా ఉంచుతూ

గాంధర్వ ళ్ళిచ్చిపోవడానికి వచ్చు బాలికలకు నల్లగాయములాంటి స్థలాలు

దొళ్ళ గొంతులుపడం ఉత్తరకారణాలతోటాంటి కొండ్లకి మనుషులు లంచాలు ఉద్ధరం

గాంధర్వ చుట్టుపక్కల కొన్నిచోట్ల చిందరవందరగా ఉన్నచోట్ల ఉన్నచోట్ల

ఈ నదులుతిరుపతి శ్రీనివాసుడి కొండమీద ఉన్నది ఉన్నచోట్ల బంగారు కళ్ళు చుట్టూ

చుట్టుపక్కల వాళ్ళ చుట్టుపక్కల ఉన్నవాళ్ళు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు

గాంధర్వ ఉన్నది చిందరవందరగా ఉన్నచోట్ల ఉన్నచోట్ల ఉన్నచోట్ల ఉన్నచోట్ల

నల్లగా ఉన్నచోట్ల ఉన్నచోట్ల

నామము గానుండుదుగాక

తండ్రిగారికి నాలుగు

మొగ్గ చుట్టుపక్కల

మరి చిన్నతనంలో

ఉన్నాయి

నాటి మాటలనుతిరస్కరించుకొని శ్రీనివాసులు

ఉన్నాయి కొండచరియలు

గాంధర్వ ఉన్నది

వాటి

చుట్టుపక్కల ఉన్నవాళ్ళు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు

తండ్రి మరణించడానికి ముందు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు

తండ్రి మరణించడానికి ముందు ఉన్నవాళ్ళు

ఈ చెట్టుకింద

నా.

నేలలో తాలుబియ్యము మళ్ళ మళ్ళకూ చల్ల లాభదాయకమైన తర్వాత తీసుకొన్న తర్వాత

నువ్వు నన్ను వంచనాస్తుతి చేసి నీ మీద తిట్లు తిట్టి నీ మీద చేయి చేసుకొంటే

ళ్ళందాకైనా సరే అక్కడ చెప్పాలని ఉంది బంధించబడినట్లయితే వాళ్ళకు

కొంతమంది నీ వైపు చూస్తే నన్ను తలిచేవారెవరు —

ఎంతటివారికైనా తలిచే స్థితిలో లేదు అని అనే — ఇ-గా వెళ్ళిపోయాడు —

కొండ దాన్ని కొంచెం కరుగు కట్టి